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# The Pacific.

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## POETRY.

### THE DYING BOY.

Winter's cold breath swept by in moanings wild,
And bowed the leafless trees around the cot,
Where sat a widowed mother by her dying child,
Watching with weary eyes and heavy heart,
The labored heavings of his little breast;
His gentle eyes unclosed, he called his mother's name,
She o'er him quickly bent—and then he murmured

"I am dying, mother, dying, and you and I must part;
Death's icy breath I feel upon my brow,
And his cold hand upon my heart,—
But you are weeping, mother—why those tears?
Know you not that we soon shall meet again
In that far-off bright and happy land,
Where partings never come, and sorrow never reigns?

"No longer will you have to sit, dear mother,
Through lonely tedious hours of night,
To watch my restless slumbers, or shift my weary side;
For the weary hours of pain are o'er;
I soon shall sweetly 'neath the cold earth sleep,
And straying winds will o'er me moan,
And night dews gently weep.

"You will miss me, mother, when I am gone.
But do not wish me here again;
Nor think that I too soon was called away,
Along with yon bright hosts to reign:
For I feel I am going to my Saviour,
Who loves his little lambs,
He will clothe me with a spotless robe,
And give me too a conqueror's palm.

"I had hoped, perchance, dear mother,
That I'd have lived till manhood's prime,
To have borne for thee the toils of life,
And smoothed this rugged path of thine;
But God these hopes has crushed:
He bids me here no longer stay:
My soul I yield to him, my body to the dust.

"Mother, I see a beauteous sight,
But something blinds my heavy eyes,—
Oh, take it far away that I can see!
Hark! what sweet sound is that which comes
Like music from some distant shore?—
Farewell, mother,—it is the sweet harps of Heaven,
Whose tones are falling on my passing ear."

—*Christian Observer.*

### THE MAN OF FAITH.

The man of no faith has his horizon bounded by the present world; while the man of faith believes in facts which lie beyond the limits of human vision. The seaman, with practised eye, discerns objects which to the landsman are invisible; and the telescopic eye of faith takes in a vast range of objects, real and important, which to others are unseen.

The man of faith stands on a high and noble position. Most men around him are moved chiefly by sensible objects; but he feels a mightier and more elevating force in his thoughts, emotions, plans of life, and the end for which he lives. He is lifted from the sensual into the spiritual. While treading the earth, he lives above it. While doing earth's duties, he anticipates a broader sphere of duty and pleasure in heaven.

Columbus, sailing out upon unknown seas in search of a new world; and the astronomer, pointing his glass toward a particular point in the heavens, where he believes a new planet must be found, are sublime objects of contemplation; but to see a mortal man, conscious of immortal powers and capacities, face the vast in-coming future, and press toward objects which he cannot see, is sublimer still.

Faith is necessary to the development of all the powers and susceptibilities of the soul. Men of science, who give their lives to the study of nature's laws, and believe nothing beyond what their own minds discover, must fall far short of the true stature of the soul. They shut their ears to the *words* of that Infinite Mind whose *works* they so much admire. While studying the plan of God in creation, they may cry out in an ecstacy of joy, "I am reading the thoughts of God!" yet, the more important and more glorious thoughts of God in his plan of redemption, they do not read, because they are written in another language, and because concerning them, the earth, and seas, and stars, are silent.

The soul of the humblest believer, mellowed and enriched by the thoughts of God in redemption, has reached a far higher degree of spiritual manhood, than the man of science without faith, who, though he may be familiar with the laws of the material universe, has never cried out in wonder, "O, the depths of the riches, both of the wisdom and knowledge of God!" while investigating the unsearchable riches of Christ.

Human nature, in all ages, has developed towards the unseen world; in idol worship, in superstitious rites and ceremonies, which, while they show the unvarying tendency of man to a belief in a future state, also show the urgent need of a positive revelation from God.

The man of faith is a rational man. Reason and faith are not enemies, but friends. Faith is grounded on evidence, and reason judges of evidence; otherwise faith sinks into superstition. Mere imagination or conjecture about the future will never satisfy the soul. The rational mind demands, not the intuitions of other minds, or the guesses of its own, but *testimony*; testimony that can be relied upon; testimony adequate to meet those questions which start up in every mind that is conscious of *existence*.

If the credentials of Christ satisfy the mind,—and no earnest enquirer will pronounce against them,—then his claims are to be admitted, and his testimony received. If the Almighty indeed speaks, a man is never more rational than when he listens, believes, and acts, though what is said be beyond the powers of his own reason to discover, or to harmonize with other known truths.

Mere intellectual belief is not Scriptural faith. Devils and lost men believe, and tremble, but never love. That is true faith which moves the will, the affections, the whole man, in the direction of conformity to God's will. Intellectual belief alone, is like a great water-wheel with no bands to attach it to the machinery above; while faith is like the water-wheel connected with all the various machinery of the will, setting all in motion, and producing the varied fabrics in their utility and beauty. Thus the faith that Paul defends, is an *operative* faith; while that, spoken of by James, is a dead belief. True faith moves the hands, and feet, and tongue, and emotions of him who has it.

Faith, to the Christian, takes the place of sight. In proportion to its strength, he walks as if he saw the objects in which he believes. Faith nerved the arm and heart of David when he slew the giant Philistine. Faith, in Daniel, calmed the savage beasts to peace. Faith, in Shadrach and his companions, extracted from the fire its power to burn. Faith made the names enrolled in Hebrews eminent. Their deeds were brilliant because done in view of things unseen. Faith supported the martyrs through all their forms of agony; it fortifies the soul in temptations; it lifts the heavy load in hours of sorrow; it lights up the chamber of death, making it an ante-room of heaven, through whose opening door the eternal glories shine in.

The man of robust Christian faith is a man of power. He believes that the eye of God is always on him; that Christ has died for him; that heaven is his home; that he has been delivered from hell, and that others remain to be rescued; and *acts accordingly*. Such a man's life and walk is like that of the old prophets of Israel; a rebuke to sin, and a reminder of God and the judgment. Open wickedness shrinks away from his presence; the unbeliever *feels* that what moves him is a reality; men of timid faith clear the way before him, and follow him with confirmed assurance; and God uses him to awaken men and bring them to himself.—*Boston Recorder.*

### HOW KNOX AND LUTHER PRAYED.

During the troublous times of Scotland, when the Popish Court and aristocracy were arming themselves to suppress the Reformation in that land, and the cause of Protestant Christianity was in imminent peril, late on a certain night, the vigilant and unwearied John Knox was seen to leave his study, and to pass from the house down into an enclosure to the rear of it. He was followed by a friend; when, after a few moments of silence, his voice was heard as if in prayer. In another moment the accents deepened into intelligible words, and the earnest petition went up from his struggling soul to heaven: "O Lord, give me Scotland, or I die!" Then a pause of hushed stillness, when again the petition broke forth; "O Lord, give me Scotland, or I die!" Once more all was voiceless and noiseless, when with a yet intenser pathos, the thrice repeated intercession struggled forth; "O Lord, give me Scotland. or I die!" And God gave him Scotland, in spite of Mary and her Cardinal Beaton; a land and a church of noble Christian loyalty to Christ and his crown, even unto this day. How could it be otherwise?

So Luther, when Germany and the Reformation seemed to be lost, and human help was none; this was the prayer which that second Moses went and laid down at the foot of the eternal throne. "Oh Good, Almighty God everlasting! how dreadful is this world! behold how its mouth opens to swallow me up, and how small is my faith in thee! If I am to depend upon any strength of the world, all is over. The knell is struck. Sentence is gone forth. Oh God! Oh God! Oh thou my God! help me against all the wisdom of the world. Thou shouldst do this. The work is not mine, but Thine. I have no business here. The cause is Thine, and it is righteous and everlasting. Oh Lord, help me. Oh faithful and unchangeable God! I lean not on man. My God, my God, dost thou not hear? My God, art thou no longer living? Nay, thou canst not die. Thou dost not hide thyself. Thou hast chosen me for this work. I know it. Therefore, Oh God, accomplish Thine own will. Forsake me not, for the sake of thy well beloved Son Jesus Christ, my defence, my buckler, and my stronghold."

But he had not done. Once more the tide of emotion and importunity bursts forth, "Lord, where art thou? My God, where art thou? Come, I pray thee; I am ready. Behold me prepared to lay down my life for thy truth. For the cause is holy. It is thine own. I will not let thee go;—no, nor yet for all eternity? My soul is thine. Yes, I have thine own word to assure me of it. My soul belongs to thee, and will abide with thee forever. Amen! O God, send help! Amen!"

The history of the salvation and sanctification of human souls hitherto is the history of such praying as this, in spirit, if not in these or any uttered words. Such sacred earnestness and familiarity never offends, but immeasurably delights, the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, who through him is the God of all grace and consolation.—*Congregationalist.*

### GREAT TRUTHS.

GOD EVER GOOD.—Omnipotence may build a thousand worlds, and fill them with bounties; Omnipotence may powder mountains into dust, and burn the sea, and consume the sky, but Omnipotence cannot do an unloving thing toward a believer. Oh! rest quite sure, Christian, a hard thing, an unloving thing from God toward one of his own people, is quite impossible. He is as kind to you when he casts you into prison as when he takes you into a palace; He is as good when He sends famine into your house as when He fills your barn with plenty. The only question is, Art thou His child? If so, He hath rebuked thee in affection, and there is love in His chastisements.—*Spurgeon.*

HEART-POWER.—A man's force in the world, other things being equal, is just in the ratio of the force and strength of his heart. A full-hearted man is always a powerful man; if he be erroneous, then he is powerful for error; if the thing is in his heart, he is sure to make it notorious, even though it may be a downright falsehood. Let a man be ever so ignorant, still if his heart be full of love to a cause, he becomes a powerful man for that object, because he has heart-power, heart-force. A man may be deficient in many of the advantages of education, in many of those niceties which are so much looked upon in society; but once give him a good strong heart that beats hard, and there is no mistake about his power. Let him have a heart that is full up to the brim with an object, and that man will do the object, or else he will die gloriously defeated, and will glory in his defeat.—Heart is power.—*Ib.*

If you would be pungent, be brief; for it is with words as with sunbeams, the more they are condensed, the deeper they burn.

### THE BLOSSOMING ROD.

There may or may not have been a moral suggestion intended for the sorrowing Christian in the blooming, fruit-bearing rod of Aaron. But every "rod of affliction" *does* blossom with promises.

"Celestial fruits on earthly ground
From faith and hope may grow."

We have in mind a man with whom we first became personally acquainted some years since, whose life illustrates the flavor and richness of these fruits. He was at one period foremost in social position, wielding a powerful influence, a leader in the church, open-hearted, munificent, unflinching in defence of truth and right; yet withal gentle and genial in sympathy—a man to be respected, to be trusted, to be loved.

With such a furniture of virtues, one would, at first have taken him for a very model of character. Yet he was by no means the ideal Christian. A naturally haughty spirit, intensified by an utterly irreligious training in early life, betrayed him at times into tones and expressions regretted afterwards by none more deeply than himself. The care of complicated affairs also, affected the constancy of his communion with Christ. Of a lofty integrity, and a sensitive conscience as he was, he yet would not have been selected as a man of eminent Christian maturity.

But reverses encountered him. Enemies arose. He was obliged to descend from the position he had held, resigning authority, influence, emoluments, at once. And now it was beautiful to see the moral transfiguration that followed. As the visible life appeared falling in its fortunes, it seemed in the descent to carry up the invisible soul on Jehovah's broad scale of advancement. The lofty air was laid aside—the impetuous temper curbed. The beauty of holiness more invested him as a garment. The plaintive earnestness of his spirit in prayer subdued the listener's heart. He seemed fully possessed by a desire to be found incessantly at the Master's feet. There was an evident outreaching after his Lord—a panting for the water of life. Self-sacrificing for Christ became more than ever the law of his being; and his comparative poverty abounded unto the riches of his liberality. The charm of eternity, also, drew on his anticipations to the society of the redeemed. He was, in short, matured into one of the meekest, simplest, yet profoundest and most elevated characters we ever knew.

How cheaply, now, was such attainment purchased at the cost of professional and social position! In the other life, which shall be found of more value—the outward loss or the inward gain?

What, in truth, is there in such discipline that ought to impair the inmost joy of a believer? Is he made friendless? While leaning on the Father's arm, what need of man's patronage? Is he poor? Is the heir of an empire poor, if there chance today to be nothing in his purse? Is he blind? But "folded eyes see brighter visions than the open ever do." Is he deaf? But the soul has an ear open to the voices of God and all His angels. Is he old? So much the nearer home? Is he worn with disease and infirmity? So much the less work for death. So much easier the struggle at departure. Is he despised and abused? So was the Master. And all this, too, is but the preparation for the upper glory—the dark background that God paints for a contrast, before He lays on the bright colors in heaven.

"Man may trouble and distress me;
'T will but drive me to Thy breast.
Life with trials hard may press me;
Heaven will bring the sweeter rest."

—*Congregationalist.*

### WATER.

Water is the blood and chyle of this crusted globe; without water there could be no life, as we understand the term—no stir and bustle. "Death would reign everywhere, silence and stillness would have taken the place of that universal movement which now characterizes our earth. The face of nature would present a dreary blank, in which the intensest glare of sunshine would alternate with the intensest blackness of perfect night." Of all the agents concerned in the transformation continually going on in our earth, the first place must be assigned to water. Magnetism, central heat—if there be such a power—the earthquake, and the volcano, play their parts; but one far inferior to that effected by this mighty fluid, without the aid of which the earth would be no better fitted for the home of animated beings than in the days when, a boundless waste of rocks, glowing like a furnace, it swept through the cold and silent fields of ether.

Of the human frame, water forms so large a component part, that the most thoroughly smoke-dried old crone that ever ran the risk of being burned for a witch, would shrink very materially if the water were abstracted from her withered frame. A gentleman of comfortable dimensions, if subjected to dry distillation, would be transformed into a respectably-dressed mummy; the famous Daniel Lambert, under this process, would have dwindled to the weight of the small young gentleman in Knickerbockers. A ton of grass represents two hundred weight of hay, and this, when deprived of the remaining radical moisture, sinks to a still smaller figure; while some plants and fruits, such as the water-melon, are almost entirely composed of water.

And whether it is launched in the soft mud of the volcano, spreading destruction over the labors of man, or is boiled in the geyser; whether it thunders down the cataract, or stagnates in the torpid jungle; it is the same invaluable mysterious agent, wearing down the old world, and building up the new; refreshing the worn out soil with vitalizing matter, and changing the sandy waste or barren heath into a land smiling with plenty. The great mammoth cave of Kentucky, and the vast caverns of the Adelsberg; the labyrinth of Crete, and the wonders of the Peak, are alike due to the action of water upon limestone. The vast beds of egg-stones (oolite) were formed by some nameless shallow quiet sea rolling a regular coating of lime round myriads of small nuclei, some tiny shell or skeleton; the beautiful deposits in the hot springs of Iceland are owing to the silica in the water. Nature has always plenty of the material on hand; the sea contains in solution—besides as much Epsom salts as would physic the inhabitants of earth—five hundred millions of tons of flint.

So thoroughly does water enter into all the doings of this sublunary sphere, that we find it alike in the icy winds that sweep over the Arctic regions, and the hot simoon. The east wind, which proverbially dries up the skin, and makes a horse's coat stare, contains its due proportion of moisture, just as air does after rain; in fact, almost immediately after parting with its water, the temperature of the atmosphere rises, and a part of the water is re-absorbed. But the air is not merely modified by the water in it; it is greatly influenced by that beneath it. Thus, while the shores of Labrador lie buried in ice and fog, the coasts of England and Ireland, in the same latitude under the vitalizing warmth of the Gulf stream, smile in perennial verdure.—*All the Year Round.*

### WOMAN'S TRIALS.

In point of real trial to temper, nerves, and patience, there is no comparison to be made between a woman's duties and a man's. As I sit, I hear the click of a shoemaker's hammer. From morning till night, it seems never at rest. The shoemaker leads a laborious life, but how steadfast and calm. He drives the peg, and he knows it will go in. He made so many shoes yesterday, he will make so many to-day. At just such a time he will go home to dinner with just such an amount of work accomplished. But his wife, busy in her kitchen, has a baby who is governed by no laws, and upsets all her calculations. If he sleeps through the morning, she will spring through her washing, and ironing, and boiling, and baking; but if he awakes, as he probably will, at the most critical moment, every thing has to give way. It is of no use to plan, for a chubby fist knocks down all her arrangements. Her baby is the most despotic of all tyrants; he has not the slightest regard for public opinion. It is of no manner of importance to him, whether the fire goes out, and the room gets swept or not. If he wishes to be rocked, he must be, regardless of consequences. Then very likely there are three or four more little ones who must be washed and dressed, and fed, besides having dress and food prepared for them. If they are all in the soundest health they need constant watchfulness; for children are unlike pegs. They won't go where they belong. They are constantly making little dives right and left, and getting into mischief. Pick them out of the sugar-firkin, and they tumble straightway into the molasses jug. If there is a cistern on the premises, they will be sure to pitch in head-first sooner or later; and if there is no cistern, it shall go hard but they will find a tub of water somewhere, big enough to sit down in. Scissors and knives—everything that has an edge to it, draws them as if they were made of steel. A perverse prompting moves them to pound every thing that can be hurt by pounding, and scratch, and cut, and tear, according to the respective sensibilities of the object. So it goes, even when they are well; but when, besides this, we think of the great army of measles, and scarlet fever, and chicken pox, and mumps, and colic, and cholera infantum, and inoculation, and teething that lie in wait for the young immortal and his mother, the prospect is appalling; for the brunt of it all comes on the mother. What is true of the shoemaker and his wife is true of the blacksmith and his wife and the tailor and his wife. I know that there are occupations that are more complex, and demand the exercise of all the powers. But the merchant and the lawyer, however absorbing and perplexing may be their avocation, have to do with grown-up people. The merchants' clerks are often quite as gentlemanly and well educated as himself. His brother merchants are acute and self-involved, but reasonable. The lawyer's client may be ignorant and stubborn, but he is an accountable being, and swayed by a homely but powerful logic; but the wife is the mistress of servants incredibly "raw" and inexperienced, even when well disposed, and the mother of terrible infants. Let a man try to work with such tools and such incumbrances, and see how he succeeds.

It is true that a man's responsibilities are in one sense greater. If he makes a misstep, he brings down with him partner, clerks, wife and children, sometimes shaking even church and society; while the woman may let this, that and the other duty slip without the sky's falling. But on the other hand, it is the greatness of the matter at stake which supports the man, and the littleness that disheartens the woman. She has the same round, perpetually changing, yet perpetually the same—of little cares and duties, which cannot be dispensed with, yet which never seem to amount to any thing. It is all very well to cajole her with "fashioning the young mind," and "training the hand that is to guide the world," and "modelling the greatness of the next age," and all that sort of thing, but it is a long way to the next age, and when the future statesman comes crying to his mother with Spalding's Prepared Glue stuck all over his face and hair and clean apron, and his fingers bleeding from the cuts of the broken bottle, it is difficult to perceive

——"the spirit . . .
Which shall rule men's minds, and make them bow,
As to one God, throned amid his peers."

Now if capital punishment is ever justifiable, it is when a man comes home from his office, or shop, or field, to his nervous, hurried, anxious, care-worn wife, and harshly or coldly asks why dinner isn't ready, or what in the world she lets those children make such a noise for. I see a great deal of advice given to women about meeting their husbands with a smile; but whatmanner of value has a smile on the lips, if there be not a smile at the heart; and what manner of man is he who wants his wife to crush back all her tears into her own bosom, and put on a mask for him? Is marriage to be a keeping up of appearances? Can love be retained only by a masquerade? Is a husband something that must be daintily fed, and gingerly managed, from whom the thorns must be hidden, and for whom the roses must blow, and if they won't blow, wax flowers must be manufactured? Nonsense! At the basis of true marriage is truth. It is life, and not dilettantism that glows on the household hearth. If a man has manhood, he wants his wife just as she is. Her whims, sorrows, vexations and all. He does not want to be wheedled by a papier mache image, gotten up for the occasion. If things have gone smoothly, and she meets him with a smile, he strikes an attitude, and is as the English say, "jolly." But if Johnny is croupy, and the baby is cross, and Bridget has given notice of leaving next day, he is not dolt enough to expect her to forget all this, or rascal enough to wish her to gloss it over and deceive him by pretending to be happy when she is not. There are many times when it will be better for him and better for her, that he should open his arms, and let her have "a good cry" there, and even if he is a little sentimental and babyish, it won't hurt any thing permanently. This will soothe and calm her irritated nerves, and they will talk it over, and so love will bridge the chasm, and tunnel the mountain, and chain the lions,—for the heart that loveth is not only willing but able. And the wifely tenderness will be made so strong and grateful, that when the husband comes home next day, in his turn, irritated, depressed and savage, as only "real good" husbands can be, she will snap her fingers at his moodiness and surliness, and knead him, and mould him, and make him over so deftly, that he won't know he has been touched till he finds himself sitting clothed and in his right mind.—*Gail Hamilton in the Congregationalist.*

### "DAYLIGHT IS GOING."

So said a dear little boy, the other day, a few minutes before he died. The golden sunlight was in the room, but the windows of vision were darkened by the shadowy curtain of death. A moment or two of gloom, and the freed spirit had awakened to the glory of heaven, in the presence of the Saviour. Earth's night forever fled! Heaven's long day begun!

Teacher, let these words of a dying child recur to your memory often: "Daylight is going!" Work while it lasts! Work for souls! Work for Jesus! Another year has fled, bearing away with it oh! how many who were buoyant and glad when its record began. A new year has come, bearing, folded up in its bosom, great joys for some, deep woes for others. "This year thou shalt die" may be the doom it bears for some dear child in your class, for some loved one in your home circle. Who is sure of life for an hour? The child at his merry play, the mother with her children, the aged, full of years and honors, all these may have but a step between this life and the next.

Waste not one moment, teacher, lest your lips be sealed, or the ears that listen to you be closed. To bring the little ones to Jesus is your great aim. Pray for them; pray with them. Rest not while one soul still wanders far from the great Shepherd's fold.

"Daylight is going!" But it is the uncertain day of earth—now clear, now clouded. Death is but a swift, cold night—a passage through a dark hall, into the King's palace—the Father's house, where there are many mansions. Cease not, then, to labor for Jesus. "Thou can'st not toil in vain!" The fruit may ripen slowly, and the gardener may never see the results of his toils, but the Master will not forget, and the prayer of faith is never offered in vain.—*Sunday-School Times.*

### DEAD CAPITAL IN OUR CHURCHES.

Who can estimate the vast amount of dead capital in all of our churches? From every point of observation we see slumbering energies, buried talent, forcing the conviction on the mind that the great mass of professing Christians are "at ease in Zion." Hundreds and thousands have never put forth one single, earnest effort to persuade men to become reconciled to God. They are waiting for the Church to do the work that they are required individually to do; and under the delusion that the Church has duties, separate from those of her individual members, may excuse themselves from all personal labor. This is a fundamental error of the age, a practical heresy of most pernicious and deadly influence. The Church was never designed to absorb so as to neutralize the personal element, but to render it more effective—that every energy, and influence, and power might tell in the great work of saving souls. And the dead capital in every church is very great.

Reader, take your own church; what is the comparative amount of active capital? the number of active working Christians who seem deeply and earnestly interested in advancing the spiritual interest of the Church? What are you doing? Has God given you talents, energy, and means, which lie as dead capital? You must give an account if you have.—*True Witness.*

### BRILLIANTS.

LOVE OF NATURE.—He who has a love for Nature can never be alone. In the shell he picks up on the shore, in the leaf fading at his feet, in the grain of sand, and in the morning dew, he sees enough to employ his mind for hours. Such a mind is never idle. He studies the works of his Maker, which he sees all around him, and finds a pleasure of which the devotee of sin and folly can form no conception.

READING.—The amusement of reading is among the greatest consolations of life; it is the nurse of virtue; the upholder of adversity; the prop of independence; the supporter of just pride; the strengthener of elevated opinions; it is a shield against the tyranny of all petty passions; it is the repeller of the fool's scoff and the knave's reason.—*Sir Edgerton Baidges.*

A CHEERFUL HEART paints the world as it finds it, like a sunny landscape; the morbid mind depicts it like a sterile wilderness pallid with thick vapors, and as dark as the "Shadow of Death." It is the mirror, in short, on which it is caught, and lends to the face of nature the aspect of its own turbulence or tranquility.

SEND your little child to bed *happy*.—Whatever cares press, give it a warm good-night kiss, as it goes to its pillow. The memory of this, in the stormy years which fate may have in store for the little one, will be like Bethlehem's star to the bewildered shepherds. "My father—my mother—*loved me!*" Lips parched with the world's fever will become dewy at this thrill of youthful memories. Kiss your little child before it goes to sleep!

GOOD MANNERS.—Good manners are blossoms of good sense, and it may be added, of good feeling, too; for if the law of kindness be written in the heart, it will lead to that disinterestedness in little as well as great things—that desire to oblige, and attention to the gratification of others, which is the foundation of good manners.

### A MILLIONAIRE'S MUSINGS.

"Hem! I've grown a little hard of hearing, of late, but I caught *that*, just as the two men turned round the corner. There goes old Morgan the Millionaire, rich as Cresesus and hard as iron; wonder what good the money he gripes so tight will do him, a score of years hence?"

"And so that's what men say of me, is it?—Morgan the old Millionaire." And I've spent my own life—all the hopes of my youth, the strength of my manhood, and the years of my old age—for this!

"It's a fact, I'm a millionaire this day, John Morgan, your hairs are gray, and your face is seamed with wrinkles, and your life has slipped over its seventieth birthday, and in houses and lands, in bank stock and rail road shares, in coal mines and heavy car goes, you can count down this day your hard million of dollars.

"It sounds strange enough, as I repeat the words over, and go back to the time when I worked on Squire Mason's farm for six dollars a month and my board. I said I'd be a rich man then, some day, and I bent myself to the task, soul and body, night and day. I toiled early and late and I've got a million of dollars to show for it.

"It was a hard struggle, but I was sharp, and watched my chance, and luck favored me. I don't like to think of all the strings I pulled to get money, for if a man's bent on getting it, he mustn't be squeamish: and though I was sometimes a little hard, and shaved here, and took advantage there, still I wasn't worse than other men, and I was always certain to keep inside the law.

"And now, men will bow and cringe to me and almost go down on their knees to get my name to their paper, and say hard things of me behind my back, and when I die I don't suppose there's a living soul that would shed an honest tear over me, though I shall be certain to lie under the shadow of a great marble monument.

"Somehow, sitting here in my office this morning, and looking back over my life, it doesn't seem as if the million of dollars had paid, after all; but when the greed and the thirst for gain get possession of a man, everything else must go—fear of God and love of man; his life and soul must be given up to business.

"I am an old man, and a millionaire, and I shall be dropping into my grave in a little while, and I've got precious little capital to take into another world, for I fancy 'Rich Man' don't read there as it does here.

"I don't like to think of my home, my wife, my children! Poor Mary! she was a sweet, simple-hearted girl when I took her in her fair young girlhood, to walk with me all the days of my life. I promised to love, and cherish, and protect her, but I buried myself up in business, and seldom had a loving word or a smile for them home to which I went every night cold, and silent, and crusty!

"I can't blame her if she turned at last to the world, and sought rest in her aching heart for dress, and show and splendor, and became at last, a vain, heartless, fashionable woman.

"What a palace home we had! My money filled it with luxury, but the gold didn't bring happiness! and I don't like to think of that last hour of my wife's, when she woke out of her long fever, and gasped out 'John, I'm an old woman, and I'm going to leave you, and my life's been a terrible mistake—I see it all now—a terrible mistake.'

"I don't like to think of my children, either. There are my boys, miserable, dissipated spendthrifts—counting on the years before the old man will be gone, so they can make his money fly; there are my daughters, married fops and fortune hunters, proud, showy, silly women, their whole life consisting in dress, and parties, and splendid follies.

"And this is to be an old man and a millionaire! I wonder if it pays! I wonder, if I could go back to the years of my youth again, if I would give all my life to heaping up the gold that has only wrought an old age of bitter memories for me, a death of anguish for my wife, and ruin for the children God gave us.

"No, IT DOESN'T PAY; but it's too late to alter things now, and the best I can do is to leave a hundred thousand dollars in my Will, to endow some orphan asylum.

"It'll make hot work among the heirs when they hear of it, but the old man won't sleep the less sound for all the noise they'll make over his will, and it'll seem like making a little compensation for some days in my life that I don't quite like to face. But, after all, a million of dollars don't pay—*it don't pay!*"—*The World we live in.*

### BRILLIANTS.

A SINGLE SENTENCE.—Rev. James A. Haldane, a venerable Baptist pastor, recently died in Edinburgh. In his early life he commanded the man-of-war "Melville Castle." When engaged in an action, he ordered up a fresh set of hands to take the place of those who had been killed by the broadsides of the enemy. The men, seeing the mangled bodies of their comrades, instinctively drew back, at which he poured forth a volley of oaths, and wished them all in hell. A religious seaman shortly after said to him respectfully and seriously, "if God had heard your prayer just now, where should we have been?" His words were winged by Him who never smites in vain, and from that day the captain became a changed man.

TRIFLES NOT TO BE TRIFLED WITH.—A friend called on Michael Angelo, who was finishing a statue. Some time afterwards he called again; the sculptor was still at his work. His friend, looking at the figure, exclaimed: "You have been idle since I saw you last!" "By no means," replied the sculptor: "I have retouched this part, and polished that; I have softened this feature, and brought out this muscle; I have given more expression to this lip, and more energy to this limb." "Well, well," said his friend, "but all these are trifles." "It may be so," replied Angelo; "but recollect that trifles make perfection, and that perfection is no trifle."

IF the stars should appear but one night in a thousand years, how would men believe and adore, and preserve for many generations the remembrance of the city of God which has been shown! But every night come out these envoys of beauty, and light the universe with their admonishing smile.

## YOUTH'S.

### OLD TIMES.

The country was new, the people were poor, and the times were hard, when Job Patterson was a little boy. He lived in sight of the Merrimack river, and beheld its sparkling waters, and listened to its roaring cataracts. His father's house stood in the grand old forest which reached from the river up to the mountains. Here, his father, before Job was born, cut down the stately trees, built a log hut and commenced a clearing. Day after day the sounds of his ax rang though the forest, leveling the oaks and pines, and then, in the autumn, when the leaves were dry and crisp, he set the trees on fire, and clouds of smoke and flame rolled upward to the sky, filling the heavens with blackness. This year after year he opened windows in the forest, and in time the sun shone on pleasant fields.

One day after he had had a grand burning, he left his cabin, thinking that there was no danger from the fire, which was far down in the field, but the air was hot, the ground dry, the wind strong, and when he returned, he found his humble home in flames. True, it was not a costly house, but it was a sad loss to poor Mr. Patterson. In course of time he had a better home, for he built a new house. There was a great kitchen with a wide-mouthed fireplace, roaring through the wintry days, as the gusts swept by. Behind it were the woods, where the trees rocked to and fro in the storms, and where the squirrels chattered, and the partridges drummed through the long summer days. Here Job was born. In the great kitchen he was rocked in his cradle. There he sat on a stool in the corner of the chimney, and heard the roaring wind, looked into the glowing coals upon the old stone hearth, played with his little kitten, capered across the room with his trucks, and ate his supper of bread and milk. He had a dear good mother, who told him stories about a man who was put into a lion's den; about a brave boy, David, who had a sling and slew a giant; about a baby who was left in a basket by the side of a river. She also taught him to kneel in his chamber alone at night, before lying down to sleep, and say his evening prayer.

In summer he played in the yard, made mud pies in a puddle, picked flowers from the borders of the wood, or followed his father through the fields to find the strawberries in the tall rank grass. Humble bees buzzed among the clover blooms, blue birds built nests in the hollow trees, and rabbits played hide and seek along the fences. So through the summer days he was as happy as he could be. His sister Esther was younger than he. Right merry times they had together through the long winter days, romping through the house, peeping here and there, climbing the chamber stairs, and cutting curious capers.

It would be pleasant to tell what they did, but time and space would fail us. The years and the months flew swiftly by. It was a long, long while ago, when they lived—seventy or eighty years at least. The river has been running to the sea the while, the forest has dwindled away, the old house where Job played his childish pranks, has disappeared, and all things are changed. He ate bread and milk, bean porridge and hominy, wore linsey-woolsey clothes which his mother spun on a buzzing wheel, and wove in the banging loom. Through spring, summer and fall he ran bare-foot, never minding the gravel, stones, briars, thistles, snakes, not even the first snows of November. He was tough and rugged, with bright blue eyes and rosy cheeks, and Esther was like him. On Sunday they trotted to meeting, sometimes on horseback with their father and mother, all four on one horse, and dismounting on the horse block at the door of the old meeting-house. Sometimes Job and Esther went on foot, through the fields and woods, along the narrow, winding path.

Early on Sunday morning Job washed his hands, feet and face at the pump by the door. His clothes were poor and worn, yet he was none the worse for that. He always went to meeting. Old men with gray wigs and braided queues dangling down their backs, with long stockings, knee buckles, buckskin breeches, broad-tailed coats and three-cornered hats. Old women with big bonnets, bombazine gowns, with long pockets hanging by their sides, wearing round-bowed spectacles, jogged along the half-built roads—all bound toward the square old meeting-house, which stood upon the green, stiff, stately, and cold. Young men, well to do in the world, wore crimson vests, blue coats, buff breeches, and frilled shirts. Some maidens were rich enough to wear jackets of green and blue, and scarlet petticoats, but many wore plain homespun, and walked to meeting, and heard Father Canticle preach his long sermons, and pray his long prayers. Job wondered why he shouted so loud, why he pounded the pulpit, and he felt mysterious awe at deep and solemn long drawn words. But it was grand to hear Elder Gamut line the psalms and lead the singing, with Mrs. Quaver, and Captain Cleff, and all the congregation joining in! How it swelled along the aisles, filling the spacious galleries, creeping into the remotest corners of the house. At noon, the old men smoked their pipes in Mr. Wheeler's kitchen, drank a mug of his cider, talked of the war, and wondered when the dearth would be over. Old ladies took a pinch of snuff in the porch and chatted together, the young men and maidens looked at one another across the galleries, and the boys strolled into the grove on the hill, and had a fine time picking wild plums.

At night in the old kitchen, Job and Esther learned to say by heart the primer,

"In Adam's fall
We sinned all."

"The moon gives light
In time of night."

and all other pleasant lines. When they were older they learned the harder lessons of the catechism.

But of those early boyhood days—what hardships Job bore, what advantages he had, what events transpired, we have no further room to tell about now.—*Congregationalist.*

ATTENTION.—The heart of a wise man should resemble a mirror which reflects every object without being soiled by any.—*Confucius.*

# THE PACIFIC.

SAN FRANCISCO,

Thursday Morning, May 9, 1861.


### Our Travelling Agent.

Rev. J. W. Brier, who is Travelling Agent for the Livingstone Institute in this State, is also authorised to act as Agent for The Pacific.

We thrice heartily commend him to our friends and the public generally, and hope that his heart as well as ours may be cheered with abundant success.

### The Pony News.

The latest news by Pony is rather cheering than otherwise, because it furnishes a basis for a hope that peace may be brought about without any great conflict and its attendant horrors.

There is such a combination of elements at work to embarrass and to seriously interfere with the plans of the traitors, that it seems almost certain that the re-action of sentiment in the border slave States may increase until it becomes general, and perhaps finally result in their partial co-operation with the Government, to crush out rebellion.

It would not be safe, however, to rely too confidently upon the loyalty of the States referred to; their vacillations heretofore renders any calculations as to their future conduct quite uncertain; yet there is reason to believe that the Unionists within their borders will compel the governments of their respective States at least, to desist from any demonstration hostile to the Administration. That, however, will not be sufficient; they must go farther than this;—they must not only prevent any aid being furnished the Secessionists, but they must *assist* the National Government to the extent of their ability, and second its efforts to preserve the Union. Nothing less than this is entitled to consideration.

The proposition of Mr. C. J. Ingersoll to invite Ex-Presidents Buchanan, Fillmore, Pierce, Van Buren and Tyler to act as arbitrators, is of no importance.

The first and last named gentlemen are so odious to the people, their antecedents are so unpopular if nothing worse, as to offset or counteract whatever of confidence may be left in the others—their connection, directly or indirectly, with any peace proposition, would create in the minds of a great majority of the people of the North a feeling of distrust, if not of disgust.

As to compromise, the day for that has passed. We want no compromises! they are dangerous to freedom; the compromises of the past have paved the way for the present troubles! to the compromises of the past we owe the present outrageous crimes, and the unscrupulous demand of the anarchical tyrants who are now leading the armed rabble of the South in their unholy crusade against the Union. Compromise now is armistice; an armistice that would enable the traitors to render more perfect their organization, and acquire additional means for the humiliation, degradation or subjugation of the North!

We should not be surprised to see the reaction within the border slave States become so extensive as to make them willingly accede to any demand which the Administration might require. With the Administration and the united North, the border slave States, negro insurrections, Mexican guerillas and famine arrayed against them, they may be compelled to accept a peace, and on any terms.

Chivalry with all its boasted power—Secession, with all its base ingratitude, backed by treason—and all the other allies of the devil, is powerless before the wrath of God.

### Organize! Organize!

The great question before the country today, so momentous is its character, presenting as it does an issue, the solution of which no human eye can foresee, precludes the citizen from any choice as to how he shall act. No man that professes the slightest appreciation of the innumerable privileges he has enjoyed under this, the freest and best government which human intelligence ever devised—no man that possesses a particle of gratitude to Heaven for the inestimable blessings it has showered upon this favored land, and of which his ancestry, himself and his children, have been the welcome recipients, receiving their measure without stint and without price, will hesitate for a moment as to the position he should assume in this great trouble that is upon us.

No man can, no *man* will wrap the mantle of his selfishness about him, and close his ears to his country's call, or shut his eyes to her distress, or tighten his purse-string in this her sad extremity. If such there be, let him turn from the face of his fellow men; let him hide his branded brow from the light of Heaven; let him bury himself in the blackness of his unnatural crime, and flee from the wrath to come!

No man that is not alike reprobate to his country and his God will hesitate to enro himself with those who are without reserve or qualification unconditionally for the Union. Let him stand by his country and her flag in this her day of trial, resolved, come weal or woe, to follow her starry banner wherever it may lead in defence of the Constitution and the Union.

There are doubtless thousands in California whose political creed is at variance with that of the present administration; however that may be, in this hour of the nation's peril, party politics sink into nothingness, partisan success into utter insignificance before "Our Country!" Every one should forget, at least for a season, that he is any thing more or less than an American.

To our adopted citizens, and to all others of foreign birth resident in our midst, whose sympathies are with the glorious institutions which have made this country what it now is—the home of the exile, the refuge of the oppressed—we say fall in at once with the great army of the Union, join hands with those whose only object is, to perpetuate that government whose protection you now enjoy.

Men of California! it is not alone your kindred and friends beyond the mountains, but also the civilization of centuries, the sacred dust of a hundred battle-fields, where men have fought and died for freedom, that are speaking to you now. Nail the colors to the mast; let the Stars and Stripes wave over every mining camp and hamlet, over every town and city from the mountain peaks to the ocean!

Organize at once; form Union Clubs without delay, admitting no one who will not subscribe to a pledge that he is unconditionally for the Union! Our country imperatively demands that we should be prepared for any emergency. Remember—delays are dangerous!

### Bad Economy.

It seems as if there might be more *method* in the expenditure of money for religious purposes. The multiplying of churches and Sabbath schools in the same neighborhood is a waste of money, a waste of time, and begets more sectarian zeal than Christian spirit, a great deal. Unnecessary enterprises exhaust the gifts and giving disposition, and absorb the substance greatly needed in causes of real and great good. Ordinary economy in business affairs would not suffer such hap-hazard expenditures of money. The wonder is that those who give to such things, do it so indiscriminately, and with so little inquiry into the merits of the case. We speak in general terms, we have no individual case in mind, chargeable with fault beyond others. But the rage for starting new churches and Sabbath schools, side by side, to rival or consume each other, we think is the outgrowth more of overmuch zeal for sect or party, than of the true missionary spirit that seeks to preach the Gospel to every creature.

### Churches and Ministers.

The New School Presbyterian Church edifice, which has been recently erected in Brooklyn, was dedicated as a house of worship to Almighty God last Sabbath (May 5th). The sermon, by Rev. W. W. Brier, was a very able discourse upon the "Union of the Human and Divine in Revelation and Religion." When the call was made for contributions to aid in removing the debt there is against the Church, there was a cheerful response, and seven hundred dollars were raised for the purpose. The house was filled with an interested audience, who rejoiced in the privilege of entering a comfortable house of worship. The singing, led by Mr. W. Elliot, of San Francisco, was exquisite, thrilling the hearts of all with emotions of praise to God.

The steamer *Sonora* arrived here last Monday evening. Among the passengers is the Rev. George Mooar, the pastor of the new Congregational Church at Oakland. We learn with pleasure that his parishioners have made every provision for his comfort, and without doubt his welcome will be such as Californians usually extend to their friends.

Rev. Mr. Powell will preach in the Welch Presbyterian Church on Vallejo st. (between Kearny and Montgomery), on Sunday afternoon next at 3 o'clock, in the Welch language.

The Presbyterian Church and congregation in Healdsburg, under the care of Rev. James Pierpont, have recently purchased an eligible church lot, with a building thereon, which they are to fit for use as a place of worship. They have hitherto occupied the Methodist church a portion of the time. Rev. Mr. Pierpont visited this city last week, to solicit funds to complete the payment for the above-mentioned property; and, we are happy to say, obtained what was necessary — some $400 — which will place the congregation in a greatly advanced position. May abundant success attend them and their pastor.

### Special Prayer,

**Set forth by the Bishop of California, to be used in the Churches of the Diocese.**

May, 1861.

O God, our Heavenly Father, in the midst of manifold and sore troubles which our tranrgressions have brought upon us, we come to Thee as our only refuge. We acknowledge and bewail our many sins, which have most justly provoked Thy wrath and indignation. Spare us who now confess our transgressions unto Thee. Mercifully behold us, now humbling ourselves under Thy mighty hand, in this day of confusion and trouble.

Thou alone makest men to be of one mind and stillest the outrage of violence and disorder. Take away, we beseech Thee, all hatred and prejudice from among us, and whatever may hinder the return of peace and concord. Appease the strifes and tumults which have arisen, that they bring not upon us, more and more, the sin of blood guiltiness. Restore peace in our time, O Lord, and so turn Thine anger from us, truly repenting of our sins, that being restored to godly quietness here, we may again be all of one heart and one spirit, united in one holy bond of faith and charity, and may with one mind and one mouth glorify Thee, through Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

Sunday Evening Lectures.—The sixth of the course of Sunday evening lectures before the Young Men's Christian Association will be delivered by Rev. Mr. McAllister, next Sunday evening at 7 1-2 o'clock, in the Church of the Advent, on Howard street. The subject will be announced in the daily papers. Young men generally are cordially invited to be present.

We take the present occasion to express our regret that we were unable at the proper time to report upon the very able and interesting discourse of the Rev. Dr. Scott before the Association three weeks since. Seldom, if ever, have we heard a lecture to young men so replete with sound advice, scholarly argument and apt illustration. Such discourses will bear repetition. Can not the Rev. Doctor manage to give it a wider circulation through the pages of the *Expositor*? C.

President Marsh, of Oregon, arrived here on the *Sonora*, on his way home. He has been quite successful, having raised $20,000 for the institution over which he presides.

### Notes on the Union Feeling.

On the boat to Sacramento, people all seemed to be one way of thinking about the Union. The Captain poured out his sentiments in blunt, hard-twisted Saxon. "Slavery!" said he, "I never knew anything about it till a few weeks ago—never paid any attention to it till the Secessionists commenced making such a horrible fuss,—want to destroy the Government because they can't control it for the purpose of extending slavery everywhere. Now their hand is out, everybody understands them. But they shan't break up the Government; there is power enough at the North to put them down. I have a little property,—the Government may have it all if she wants it. If I had the power, I'd raise an army large enough to surround every traitor, and drive all the seceding States and corral them on a reef off the coast of Florida, and then cut the foundation and let the reef and all on it tumble into the bottomless gulf." Many other things, in as unequivocal speech and indignation did the Captain deliver himself to a friend, who fully endorsed his sentiments.

Men felt more than they expressed. The pony had brought news that three of the Massachusetts volunteers had been killed on their way to Washington, and their souls were strained to the utmost pitch. A word was like a match to powder, and one felt the necessity of keeping under the motives that struggled for vent in burning words; it seemed like walking in a magazine which a mere spark might kindle into conflagration.

A gentleman from Georgia said all his friends were in the South—felt deeply for them, all the more because the longer they kept up this rebellion, the harder it would be for them. "We know, said he, "that when it comes to numbers, to money, and the great resources of war, we find them at the North—and Northern men can fight as well as Southrons. The North must win." He was a conservative man; censured the South, though he said he could never take up arms against her.

In Sacramento there is an overwhelming sentiment against the rebellion. Union clubs are filling up with surprising rapidity, and the cry is "still they come." There are not a few Secessionists. Most of them are quiet and dare say but little. They know they are in the minority, and are discreet in their valor. A few affect boldness. For the present they are allowed to say what they please; but just as soon as it is determined that no one, in a time of war, shall be allowed to instil treason into the public mind by speech or by the press, to demoralize a people's loyalty to the Government, these secession preachers will be given to understand that the public good requires them to hold their peace.

The newspapers in Sacramento are sound to the core; they wield a mighty influence in rallying the people throughout the State to organize and crush out treason. We have traitors in California—men who would be filled with unspeakable gladness, if the news should come that Jeff. Davis had captured Washington. Such men have and hold treason in their hearts—rank, deadly treason. If they had the power, California would be sold to the "Congo Confederacy" to-day. It is said they are organizing as well as the Union men, and under trained and unscrupulous leaders. They are plotting to carry the next election, and though they are in the minority as to numbers, they hope to succeed by strategy and skill. Let the friends of liberty be vigilant, earnest and faithful.

On the boat to Marysville there was a solitary admirer of Jefferson Davis. In his judgment, he was confident that if Davis attempted to take Washington, he would succeed without a doubt. He had nothing to do but march his army, and Gen. Scott would surrender. Quite a contrast between this aider and abettor of the great rebellion, and a little boy only three years old who marched the whole length of the cabin, with a Union flag waving over him which his father had bought as a first lesson of patriotism for the boy to learn and feel. "Out of the mouths of babes and sucklings" even traitors may learn a lesson.

Every where, the country seems to be full of the strongest feeling for the Union. We found Marysville alive with it. The night before, an immense meeting was held, at which bold, ringing, and straight forward resolutions were passed for the Union. At that meeting, Secessionists were called by their right names. One man tried to tone down some of the words but the old Saxon "aye" thundered down the idle protest. Three papers are issued daily in Marysville. One, we are sorry to say, is bitter against all such Union demonstrations. The current, however, is too strong, it must sweep all before it. Marysville is right and all awake.

### Squatter Sovereignty.

Governor Downey has written a letter to the settlers of the Chabolla ranch, informing them that a requisition has been made upon him by the Sheriff, and beseeching them not to compel him to resort to the sword to enforce the laws. The reply is respectful, but firm, and we might add, is evidently dictated by full reliance upon popular sympathy and support. It leaves no further room for argument, as it expresses the determination to fight for their homes and their rights. As we are not without precedent in this State for the preservation of what are considered sacred local rights by efficient local organization, Gov. Downey has an advantage in the present controversy not possessed by some of his predecessors. We think he has exhibited sagacity by calling upon the Legislature at the eve of adjournment for one hundred thousand dollars to suppress the rebellion, which it is not probable will be granted, and thus his Excellency escapes from a most unpleasant dilemma.—*Evening Journal.*

It would be decidedly impolitic to press this matter at the present time; we have enough of excitement already, arising from a vastly more important question than this land claim, and it is not best that the attention of the people should be diverted from the great question of the day by any minor issue. We think the Governor acted wisely in not urging the appropriation at an earlier day, as at this late period in the session we feel confident neither branch of the Legislature will pass the bill.

### May Festivals.

Doubtless the fact is by this time pretty well established in the minds of your readers that May has come—"The merry, merry month of May," with its genial sunshine and balmy breezes; its green fields and gorgeous flowers and first fruits of strawberries, earnest of good things to come; with its vacations and holidays, hugely welcome to the overtasked brains of boys and girls, to say nothing of teachers and lawyers; with its journeys and jaunts, its picnics and festivals, together with all the other cozy, impromptu ways of spending a pleasant time which nestle so home-like in the lap of this same merry month of May. All hail! then, to the glorious month of May! And since it comes but once in a year and leads the fruitful months, we are pleased to note the praiseworthy endeavors, made and making on all hands, to enable young and old to pass a pleasant time. In another column will be found the advertisement of the Young Men's Christian Association, setting forth that, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday evenings of next week, the ladies of the various churches of the city will hold for their benefit, at Platt's Music Hall, a Strawberry and Floral Festival—with changes of amusements each evening, suitable for the occasion, and adapted to the tastes of all.

Glorious and ever-abiding recollections are ours of the good time had on former similar occasions; and now our heart leaps, and—shall we confess it—our mouth waters in anticipation of the "good time coming." A peep "behind the scenes" enables us to say with confidence that this Festival will exceed all that have preceded it. C.

### Temperance Meetings.

Mr. Editor:—The friends of temperance among your large army of readers and supporters in California will rejoice to hear that in this section of the State an excellent feeling prevails in favor of the Temperance Reform. New Divisions of Sons of Temperance are being organized, and many are enrolling themselves under the banner of Love, Purity and Fidelity and are giving an impetus to the Order of Sons of Temperance most gratifying to all lovers of moral reform.

Much interest was felt by the friends of Temperance in the proceedings of the Grand Division of Sons of Temperance, which recently held its semi-annual session at Stockton, and we have had much cause of thankfulness to God in view of all the good He has made the Order of Sons of Temperance the instrument of doing in many parts of our rapidly improving country. There were representatives at the session from all sections of our State, and many were the cheering reports they gave of the steady march of our glorious army of Love and Liberty, and encouraging indeed were their varied statements in reference to the triumphs gained and the trophies won since last we met in deliberate session. We had with us at Stockton a Canadian Son of Temperance, Rev. James A. Davidson, of Canada, who has recently come to this State in the capacity of a Temperance Lecturer, and whose labors in Britain and the British N. A. Provinces it has pleased God gently to bless during the years that he has been engaged in the work. Mr. Davidson has with him letters of introduction from clergymen of all evangelical denominations in the British Provinces, as well as the most satisfactory testimonials from the heads of the several Temperance Associations, and consequently, he was unanimously appointed D. P. W. P., and Grand Lecturer for the Grand Division of California, and has already entered upon his duties. Mr. Davidson lectured to a most respectable congregation in the Presbyterian Church, Stockton, during the session week, and has since lectured for your City Bible Temperance Society, and is now in this county, and everywhere is received with the greatest enthusiasm and respect by our people.

A most agreeable Temperance Festival came off on the 1st of May at Lockford; the meeting was held in a delightful grove, and a more pleasant gathering of happy men and women, girls and boys, it was never my good fortune to attend. The greatest harmony prevailed; the music was delightful, the ladies were beautiful, the speaking was pointed, energetic and eloquent, and taking it all in all, the Lockford Festival was a great success, and the Sons of Temperance have reason to feel elated in view of the satisfactory conclusion of this demonstration. The ladies, whose handiwork was seen in the abundant supply of refreshments discussed on the occasion, richly merited the thanks of the great meeting. Rev. Messrs. Curry, Bateman and Davidson addressed the people.

Last evening our Temperance Hall in this place was well filled with a very attentive audience, convened to hear our Grand Lecturer, who had been invited here by the well known friend of Temperance, C. C. Rynerson, Esq., whose hospitality Mr. Davidson enjoyed while in this place. The chair was taken by the W. P. of the Division, Br. Gardner, and at the request of Mr. Davidson, Br. Cutter, the excellent agent of the Good Templars Association, made some very pertinent remarks, after which Mr. Davidson lectured to a most attentive audience for nearly two hours. He gave us towards the close, some portion of his experience as a slave of sin and Satan, before God converted his soul. Were his testimonials not unquestionable, people would feel indisposed to credit his account of what he suffered in the days of darkness before he came to Jesus Christ for aid to be free indeed. As he passes over our State in the discharge of his duties as Lecturer for the Grand Division, let all who love our Lord Jesus Christ, and all who profess friendliness to Temperance principles see to it, that exertions be made to bring to Mr. Davidson's meetings the poor slaves of the Rum Disease, that they may, in hearing Mr. Davidson's experience, be encouraged to make an effort to be free in the strength of Grace Divine, and if they do, they will soon, like our Canadian Brother, be rejoicing in Christ Jesus, and giving all glory to God. I feel anxious that extra efforts should be put forth to induce the victims of the liquor traffic as well as the liquor sellers to atttend Mr. Davidson's lectures. They will hear no violent or fanatical denunciations of them or their business, but they will hear Truth from one whom the Truth has made free, and who is anxious that all should share with him in the liberty that Christ imparts to every contrite and believing soul.

I remain, dear Brother,
Yours, in love of Truth.
Alpha.

15-Mile House, Forman's Ranch, May 3, 1861.

### The "Mountain (Democrat)" in Labor.

The Secessionists in this State are already beginning to feel the pangs of remorse!—the sting of conscience is already producing its wonted effect! Although abounding with sophistry, their special pleading in behalf of the wretched traitors in the East, is evidence that they realize how justly open they are to the reproach and condemnation of all good and true men. An instance in point, is the labored effort of a column's length in the last number of the *Mountain Democrat*, in which it makes a feeble effort to screen the miserable wretches from the scorn which they so richly deserve, and to transfer the heavy burden of their iniquity from their shoulders to those of the Administration.

According to the absurd reasoning of this modern Daniel, the executors of the laws are to blame for doing what is unavoidably their duty; those who break the laws, or interfere with the administration of them, are the injured party. This is a fair sample of secession logic. This is the mouse which after so much labor this Democratic mountain has brought forth.

The anxiety manifested to evade the odium which indissolubly attaches to their crimes, if arising from a penitent spirit, is commendable, and may be regarded as one step towards a distant repentance. A small portion of consolation, a ray of hope, can be derived from the fact, that while the lamp holds out to burn, there is a chance for even the vilest of sinners; and as we are not aware of any viler sinners than the out-and-out disunionists, we think it must apply to them.

After wading through half a column or more it leaves the Administration, and traveling down the banks of time, quotes Seneca as follows:

"Dydimus, the grammarian, wrote four thousand books on questions of vain literature, which was the principal study of the ancient grammarians. In some of these books was an inquiry into Homer's native country; in others, who was the true mother of Eneas; in some, whether Anacreon was choked to death by a grape-stone; in others, whether Sappho was a common strumpet; and the like things which were better unlearned if you knew them."

Equally vain and frivolous as the four thousand books of Dydimus is the *Democrat's* reading of Seneca's criticism, for it seems to have lost sight entirely of the moral contained therein, otherwise it never would have committed the folly of spinning so flimsy a web, and to so little purpose.

The number of the *Democrat* above referred to is particularly volcanic, its eruptions being visible in such fearfully violent language as "continual shriek," never-ending wail," "ceaseless howl," "infernal imposition," "black-hearted fanatics," "bloodthirsty assassins," etc., all of which is very noisy and frightful to persons of weak nerves; but strange as it may seem, closely following after this volley, as if fearful that some of its reader may be staggered by its discharge, the *Democrat* publishes a restora five for the shattered nerves of its believers, in

"A Certain and sure Remedy for the Cure of Mania-a-potu, Delirium Tremens, Drunken Fits, etc."

As we cannot conceive of a man in his sober senses printing a column of such twaddle, we commend the chalice to his own lips, feeling certain that the prescription he publishes for other will benefit himself. We close, overwhelmed with admiration for that benevolence which places the antidote side by side with the bane!

First Presbyterian Sunday School Anniversary.—The Twelfth Anniversary of the First Presbyterian Sunday School—the oldest in the city—was celebrated with much success and in presence of a large congregation, at the church, on Stockton st. on Sunday morning last, the 5th inst. We have not space to report the services as fully as they deserve. They consisted of an anthem by the choir; singing by the children, "Hosanna to the Son of God;" reading of the Scriptures and prayer, by the Rev. Mr. Loomis; Anniversary Hymn, by the children, "We come with song to greet you;" Report of the Superintendent; singing "Sabbath school bells chime on;" address to the children, by the Rev. C. R. Clark, on the importance of parental affection; singing by the infant class—some sixty in number—"Praise to the Saviour; Mr. Clark then addressed the parents and teachers, after which another hymn was sung, and the anniversary exercises closed by singing "My country, 'tis of thee," and the benediction.

Dr. Scott's lecture on "The love of one's Country," was delivered on Tuesday evening, in Platt's Hall, before an audience of some three hundred persons. The *Times*, of the 8th inst., says, truly enough, that "considerable curiosity had been manifested to hear what Dr. Scott would have to say about secession; but after the lecture, opinions were divided whether he had touched upon it at all, even afar off. Some contend that he advocated "a higher law;" others that he advocated nothing."

Shipwreck.—The clipper ship "Sea Nymph," Capt. Edward Harding, 120 days from New York, went ashore in a dense fog, about three miles north of Point Reyes, on Saturday morning last at four o'clock.

### Religious Intelligence.

Rev. Geo. Mooar was dismissed, March 27th, from the pastorate of the South Church in Andover, a step rendered necessary by the health of himself and his family. The retiring pastor is respected and beloved not only within the church from which he is separated, but by the whole Christian community. He leaves the place of his birth—his Seminary life—and of his first and successful pastorate over an ancient and large church, with the sympathies and prayers of a great number of warm friends.

The arrival of Mr. Mooar is noticed in another portion of our paper.

The extracts which we publish to-day from several Presbyterian papers, favor the opinion that the approaching General Assembly of the Old School Presbyterian Church may, after all, not be able to avoid the discussion of Slavery, and of the relation of the Church to it. While some Southern papers advocate the expediency of an ecclesiastical separation from territorial reasons, there are many in the North who are anxious to have the testimony borne by former General Assemblies against the evil of slavery recalled to the minds of the ultraists in the South.

The approaching Southern Baptist Biennial Convention may likewise be troubled by the same question, for some of the ecclesiastical boards connected with the Convention are situated in "foreign" lands, *i. e.*, in Southern States which thus far have refused to secede.

The statements of an Episcopalian clergyman of Ireland, respecting the Protestant colonies of Mr. Chiniquy, represent the Protestant movement among the Canadian population in Illinois as less significant than has hitherto been generally supposed. They will, undoubtedly, soon call out official declarations which will establish the true condition of affairs.—*N. Y. Methodist.*

Religious Destitution in New England.—In a report made to the General Association of Massachusetts, June 24 h, 1858, by a committee, of which Rev. Dr. Copp, of Chelsea, was the ch irman, it was stated that according to statistical information recently gathered, embracing Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and Massachusetts, there were not far from two million of people outside of our churches every Sabba h, and thirteen hundred thousand that had no more to do with the sanctuary of God than the heathen.

The Congregational Union.—The treasury of the American Congregational Union has received, in February, $1014.03; and since May 1st, 1860, $7345.68, a small advance over last year for the same period; and yet not one-fourth enough to meet the pressing necessities of Congregational churches, struggling to build houses of worship. Since the first of May this treasury has paid "last bills" on thirty-one of these sacred structures, and is pledged to twenty-two now in process of erection, but it has not one-third enough in hand to pay these promised appropriations. Besides these, there are now, March 23d, forty-seven churches knocking at the door of this over-appropriated treasury, entreating aid in sums to each varying from $50 to $500. With many of these, the alternative is, "to build or disband." To meet immediate, and immediately *prospective* wants, this treasury must have $5000 before the first day of May next.

The address of the English clergy to the Archbishop of Canterbury, praying for decided steps against the authors of the *Essays and Reviews*, has received eight thousand signatures. The answer of the Archbishop, from which we give below some extracts, explains the reason why the Bishops cannot at once comply with the wishes of the petitioners, whose views, as the Archbishop again assured the deputation, they fully shared. In the new Tabernacle of Mr. Spurgeon, a series of interesting Baptist meetings were to be held, at two of which Sir. H. Havelock and Sir Morton Peto were to preside. The efforts for the reclaiming of fallen women are continued with great success.

The High-Church Episcopalians of England, who wish to relieve the Pope from the burdens of the Papacy, and then gradually admit him as Bishop of Rome into communion with the Church of England, have established their first mission at Florence. The number of Italian priests who support this movement, has thus far not exceeded three. The differences between the Waldensians and the Plymouth Brethren, have split the new congregation at Pisa. The former have occupied two important new stations, and were about to send a laborer to Palermo. Protestant colporteurs have penetrated into the Abruzzi, where, since the second half of the sixteenth century, the gospel had never been openly proclaimed.

In China, the chief of the insurgents has issued an edict of toleration, which will greatly facilitate the further extension of Christian missions. The London Missionary Society is actively at work to select suitable places for new stations.—*Methodist.*

Meeting of the Tuolumne County Bible Society.—The Annual meeting of the Tuolumne Co. Bible Society was held at the Presbyterian Church in this city last Sabbath evening. It was well attended, three denominations being represented in the meeting.

Interesting and eloquent addresses were delivered by Rev. F. Buel, General Agent of the American Bible Society, and by Rev. Dr. Hendrickson, pastor of the Baptist Church. Twenty-two persons became members for the year by paying one dollar each. It is presumed that a much larger number will join during the present month.

The following persons were elected officers of the Society for the present year. C. R. Hendrickson, D. D., President; Hon. G. T. Martin, Vice President; E. Covert, Treasurer, S. S. Harmon, Corres. Sec.

Members of the Executive Committe:—C. L. Street, R. Keeler, W. C. Dodge, T. B. Wenk, Rev. E. A. Hazen, Isaac Ripperdan, Abner Pitts. Vice Presidents out of Sonora: Rev. T. E. Taylor, of Columbia; Rev. R. McCulloch, Chinese Camp; Rev. Mr. Preddy, Oak Flat; John Edwards, Sommersville; Mr. Hyde, Jamestown, Dr. W. Sperry, Shaw's Flat.—*Sonora Age.*

California Mountaineer.—The May number of this entertaining magazine is before us; it is "filled to the brim and flowing over" with interesting matter. We trust all of our readers will subscribe to this well-deserving California monthly, the subscription price to which is only $2,50 per annum. Worth twice the money.

Pilgrim Sunday School.—The May festival of this favorite school will take place this day at Rose' Garden. The school will proceed from the Unitarian church.

Grizzley Bears.—The Mariposa *Gazette* says that grizlies are plenty about the heads of the Chowchilla and Fresno rivers. Galen Clark killed a large one lately, at the Yo Semite crossing of the South Fork of the Merced.

## BY PONY EXPRESS.

**Dates to April 26th.**

The following is the dispatch to the *Alta*, *Bulletin* and *Union*:

St. Louis, April 26.—An immense mass meeting was held in Van Buren, Arkansas, on Saturday. Western Arkansas is a unit for Secession.

Great secession meeting held in Warsaw, Mo., 22d April, favoring immediate secession. A Vigilance Committee had been formed.

The U. S. troops of Fort Smith, Arkansas, evacuated the fort on the 23d, and left for the Indian country. The State troops occupy the fort. The flag of the Confederate States was raised, cannon fired, etc.

The enrolling of recruits for the protection of the St. Louis Arsenal is going on rapidly in St. Louis. Up to the 25th, 2,700 volunteers had tendered their services to the U. S. Government to occupy the Arsenal. Other companies are being formed to go to Washington.

Jeff. Davis, at Montgomery, on Saturday last received a letter from Pensacola, which says that Major Tower, of Massachusetts, was in command of Fort Pickens, and that reinforcements had arrived. Arrangements had been made for an assault on the fort with 500 men that night, but the reinforcement deferred it till Monday.

Ben McCullough has been reported at Alexandria, Va., with 2,000 Virginians.

The Massachusetts regiment reached Annapolis on Sunday, and found the U. S. ship *Constitution* occupied by the Secessionists, and engaged in converting her into a battery. The Secessionists were driven out of the ship.

There is a report of a negro insurrection in Anne Arundel, County, Maryland. Gen. Butler, of Massachusetts, had offered his forces to subdue it.

General Beauregard was reported to be at Richmond on Monday. It is believed that he is reconnoitering Washington. It is reported that on Thursday he sent a note to Lincoln, recommending the removal of the women and children from Washington before Saturday.

The citizens of Baltimore were fleeing in all directions, to escape the violence of the mob. The Union men were crushed out.

The Virginians talk of storming Fortress Monroe. It is reported that five thousand Virginia troops were about Norfolk, and more arriving.

All the Northern States have responded to the call of the President to furnish troops, and will furnish double the quantity wanted. All the Northern banks make loans to the Government to carry on the war.

Vanderbilt will loan the Government, free of charge, his fleet of steamers.

Lincoln informs the authorities of Baltimore if the course of the troops be obstructed any more, he will order the soldiers to fight their way through.

Senator Douglas spoke in Columbus, Ohio, and Springfield, Ill. He took strong grounds in favor of the Administration, and says that the authority of the Government must be mainta ned at all hazards.

All Northern Legislatures that were in session have passed military appropriation bills. Every town North has raised military companies. Women are enlisting as nurses.

It is reported that an army of 150,000 can be raised in the South.

Southern men are still confident they can maintain the Government of the Confederate States, and say they can take Washington and will do it. But little is known in the North of what Jeff. Davis intends doing.

The latest despatches from Philadelphia represent the greatest excitement in Baltimore. Everybody was arming, all business suspended. Nothern troops reported as having arrived safely at Washington, and other troops are on the way.

Ex-President Buchanan is said to have fled to Canada for fear of the mob.

Beauregard, at Fort Sumter, according to latest advices, was repairing damages. He did not contemplate coming North to make an attack.

The bridges of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad are being repaired for public travel.

It is said that the *Constitution* was to sail to the mouth of Patapsco to blockade Baltimore.

Baltimore dispatches from Havre de Grace of the 25th, say: Southern troops hourly expected on Georgetown heights.

Major Albreger, of Buffalo, from Baltimore, reports a frightful state of things—streets barricaded, shutters up, houses loopholed for musketry, and every gun employed. No man dare express himself in favor of the Union. There was a perfect reign of terror there, and the Union men were obliged to succumb to the mob.

A bearer of dispatches from the President, to Gen. Patterson, of Philadelphia, arrived this morning. He says the Capital is safe from any attack that can be made.

Hon. Morris Lowery, special messenger from Washington, who witnessed the fight at Baltimore, says, although a hundred Massachusetts troops were assailed with missiles, and arms wrested from them, they did not fire until commanded by the Mayor of Baltimore. Secretary Cameron and Gen. Scott were totally unprepared for the Baltimore news. A Cabinet meeting was called. Mr. Lowery told the President that Gov. Hicks was in the hands of the mob.

A message has been received here that the prominent men of the Border States have asked for a cessation of hostilities with a view to compromise.

Baltimoreans were preparing to take Fort McHenry, whose guns now turn on the city.

The 8th Massachusetts regiment, under Gen. Butler, arrived safely at Fort McHenry.

Advices from Washington state the Government had planted cannon on all the points overlooking the city. 10,000 men are under arms.

Wm. B. Astor offered to give the Government $4,000,000 and loan it $10,000,000.

1,000 barrels of powder were seized yesterday, at New York, bound to New Orleans.

All vessels bound to sea are strictly watched.

Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, has enlisted as a private in the Massachusetts Volunteers.

Senator Baker, of Oregon, has been chosen Colonel of a regiment of Californians; they raised $20,000 for their equipment.

Throughout Vermont regiments are being raised and money given freely to support the Government. Cities and town are in a blaze of excitement. At Bridgport, Conn., $2,500 was subscribed to equip the three companies organizing for the Connecticut regiment, and $60,000 for the support of the families of those who volunteer.

At Albany, the banks of the city have tendered $35,000 for war purposes.

At Concord, N. H., this morning, ex-President Pierce made a speech, conjuring people to uphold the old flag, and be true to their country.

At Louisville, Ky., seven companies of the State soldiers, 650 men, under Col. Tilghman, have organized at Paducha.

A great meeting was held at Osceola, Missouri. The Southern flag was hoisted. They are unanimous for secession.

St. Louis, April 26.—The latest news from Annapolis states that the road is open to Washington. There is no confirmation of a reported attack on Fort Pickens; but rumors continue to arrive.

At Baltimore, all the wholesale houses are closed. All clerks over fourteen years of age were required to enlist. Many were leaving in consequence. Five cars arrived at Chambersburg, filled with families from Baltimore.

A gentleman who passed through Wilmington, learned from the railroad conductor that arrangements were being made to convey troops from Charleston to Richmond. 2,000 were then on the way.

Andrew Talliott, of the U. S. Topo. Engineers, a native of Conn., has gone to Richmond to superintend the manufacture of arms, to be used by the Confederate Government.

The N. Y. Union Committee have purchased sixteen rifled cannon for the use of the Volunteers.

The Cunard steamer *Hedar* has been chartered by Government, also the steamer *Champion*.

Citizens of Wilmington had seized the steamship Georgia. The *Pacific, Columbia, Harriet Lane* and *Cuyler* were seen in Chesapeake Bay.

It is stated that the sloop *Sunshine* was fired into off Yorktown, and the schooner *Alice Eliza* was seized.

Advices from Norfolk state that Captains Ryder and White were prisoners in the hands of the authorities.

The *Deldware, Columbus, Plymouth* and *United States* were only partially burned. Of them, however, the *Plymouth* is the only one that can be of service to the rebels, and to get to sea she will have to pass the guns of Fort Monroe, running the risk of being sunk.

It is reported that the Secessionists have planted a battery of four guns at Harper's Ferry, commanding the bridge. Trains are stopped and examined and the road, for a mile, is lined with soldiers.

At Wheeling, a strong Union feeling prevails. 2,500 men were under arms.

A General Lamon, from Washington, reports the reply of Lincoln to the Baltimore Committee, asking for peace, concluding thus: "Gentlemen, now go home and tell your people if they don't attack us, we will not attack them; if they do, we will retaliate severely. Troops must come to Washington and that through Maryland, and they *shall*."

Governor Hicks has issued a proclamation convening the Legislature, in consequence of Federal troops at Annapolis.

There is a probability of re-opening travel to and from Washington, by order of Gen. Scott.

It is reported that over 20,000 troops arrived at Forfolk on Tuesday. Their destination was kept secret.

A proposition has been made by the Governor of Kentucky to the Governor of Ohio, that the Governors of the Border States opposed to the U. S. Government, become arbitrators between the contending parties in the present difficulties.

A detachment of Colonel Duncan's regiment, about 400 men, had left by the Nashville Railroad for the Southern Confederacy.

At Wheeling, Va., a Bell-Everett. Convention had adopted the Harrison county preamble and resolutions, which condemn the course of eastern Virginia, and request all northwestern counties to send delegates to a convention at Wheeling on the 13th of May. Strong union speeches were made and everything was transacted with perfect unanimity.

The prevailing opinion here is that there will be a division of the State.

In Boston, over $12,000 has been raised for Fletcher Webster's regiment. They will be ready to march in a few days.

Lieut. Brown, who resigned from the *Niagara*, has been arrested for uttering seditious language, and confined in the receiving ship *Ohio*. The officers of the frigate *Niagara* who are Secessionists have resigned.

The oath of allegiance to the United States was administered anew to the officers and crew of the *Niagara*, and all but four subscribed to it.

At Boston, a full company of Flying Artillery entered in two hours, under the Hon. Moses G. Cobb. They are a new set of men, and will be furnished with rifled cannon and all other equipments.

The steamers *Massachusetts* and *South Carolina* have gone to the Navy Yard to be razeed and constructed into war vessels.

The citizens of New Hampshire are putting their harbors in a state of defence, and from the White Mountains in New Hampshire, they are ready for duty.

The Legislature of Vermont unanimously appropriated $100,000 for military purposes, and throughout the State enrolling and organizing is going on.

The New Orleans dispatches of yesterday say the steamer *Catamba*, of the New Orleans and New York line, was seized, but subsequently released by order of the Montgomery government.

Rumors from an authentic source have reached Brazos that the Mexicans are getting up another guerilla warfare against the citizens of the Rio Grande about Brownsville. The town of Roma has been pillaged and burnt, and many families have been murdered. Brownsville, also, has been threatened.

The number of Federal troops left in Texas is about 1000. They are abundantly supplied with provisions and means of transportation. The number in the vicinity of Indianola is about five hundred.

In consequence of the telegraph and mail communications from the South being in a great measure interrupted, by order of the Confederate authorities, it is impossible to get any important Southern news.

There are every day reports and contradictions. Reliable information cannot be obtained until free communication by the telegraph is restored.

The Illinois Legislature passed a bill for the organization of six regiments.

At the assembling of the Illinois Legislature, Senator Douglas addressed both Houses in the Representatives' Hall, last night, and was enthusistically received. He said a war of extermination and oppression is now being waged against the Federal Government, and concluded by saying, "I will never cease to urge my countrymen to take up arms and fight to the death in defence of their rights. It is a war of self-defence, and I believe it is a duty we owe to ourselves, our children, and our God, to protect and sustain the Government and flag from every assailant."

The Indiana Legislature met. Governor Morton delivered his message. He recommends an appropriation of $1,000,000 for military purposes, and the passage of a law defining and punishing treason.

## STILL LATER NEWS.

St. Louis, April 28th.

Gen. Scott said on the 26th that Washington was safe. 13,000 troops are now there, and 8,000 more are expected.

It is said that 6,000 troops are in Richmond, Va., ready for service.

A street battery is being erected in Yorktown, and another three miles above Richmond.

4,000 troops were at Harper's Ferry, and 3,500 more at Norfolk, on the 26th.

The Baltimore Sun indicates that the conservative feeling is gaining ground in Baltimore.

Telegraphic communication between Washington and Baltimore is resumed.

Troops pass now between Annapolis and Washington without interruption. There are road guards all the way.

Gen. Butler's troops have embarked on vessels for Wilmington, N. C.

It was reported in Harrisburg, Pa., on the 26th, that ex-President Buchanan has disposed of his farm and fled to Canada for fear of the mob. He had been threatened.

John Sherman has joined the Ohio Volunteers as a private.

Governor Barton, of Delaware, has called out troops to defend the Union.

The people are fleeing from Virginia into the Free States.

General Beauregard was at Fort Sumter last week, repairing damages, and expecting an attack.

The troops which left Kentucky for the Southern Confederacy, went against the wishes of the Governor.

Colonel Johnson [Andrew?] and son, of Tennessee, were mobbed at Lynchburgh, Va., last week, on their way to Tennessee.

The Washington *States and Union* has suspended, the people having threatened to demolish the office if it continued to advocate the Southern Confederacy.

It is said there is a strong Union feeling in Frederickstown. Washington and Alleghany counties (Md.) declare that they will rebel against the State if the State secedes.

Governor Letcher, of Va., has issued a proclamation prohibiting the exportation of flour to Northern cities!

Negroes in Maryland are rising and burning the houses of their masters; also in Louisiana.

There is great oppression of Union men in North Carolina.

Senator Douglas made a great Union speech in Springfield on the 24th. He advocated active military operations to crush out rebellion.

Gentlemen who left New Orleans on Friday the 26th, say the whole country between Jackson, Tennessee and New Orleans is in arms. At every station along the road companies were seen drilling. They appeared to be destitute of arms, using old muskets, shot guns and rifles.

The telegraph lines in the hands of the Secessionists are not permitted to give any information as to the movement of troops leaving Secession States.

The Southern expectation was that news would soon be received of the capture of Washington. Our informant was told that the North should hear no more news until the treasury at Washington was in the hands of the Confederate troops, and President Lincoln and Cabinet were prisoners.

All troops except those at Fort Pickens, were being rapidly moved North, but those originally destined for that fortress have been withdrawn.

It is not believed that any attack on Fort Pickens will be made for weeks to come.

A secret meeting was held in Memphis on Saturday night. It is believed that the purpose was to march at once upon Cairo, cut the levee and make an attack.

Twenty-one hundred stand of arms were taken from the St. Louis arsenal on the night of the 26th, and sent to Springfield, Ill.

Large numbers of troops at Pensacola were sick and dying in hospitals from the effects of fatigue, exposure, and hunger.

Our informant reports that the people in Alabama and Mississippi are almost crazy with excitement. The mob spirit was rampant everywhere, and was rendered daily more desperate in some localites by threatened famine and starvation.

Dispatches from Philadelphia, dated 27th, say there is no doubt about the reäction in Baltimore; that a bold movement by the Government will receive earnest support among the Union men if properly conducted.

Gen. Scott, in answer to a statement of Gen. Harper, that Virginia will never suffer an attack from her soil on the Capital, said he would be happy to have it confirmed, but he would not advise the Government to desert its present course providing for its safety.

The Virginia Ordinance of Secession, published, accompanied by a schedule appointing the fourth Tuesday in May for the ratification of the same by the people, also providing for an election of Congressmen required by law, on the same day.

The Ordinance declares the Constitution of the United States no longer binding on the citizens of Virginia.

The Ordinance is to take effect when ratified by a majority of votes.

It is said that John A. Dix will be appointed Major General of the New York forces.

C. J. Ingersoll has invited Ex-Presidents Buchanan, Fillmore, Pierce, Van Buren and Tyler, to arbitrate between the two sections. Little good is expected to come from it.

Advices from Savannah of the 27th, report several vessels awaiting privateer commissions, which were expected shortly.

Recruits were pouring in to join the army at Washington.

The surveying schooner *Howell Cobb* has landed troops and two cannon at Fort Carrol, below Baltimore.

It is reported that heavy firing was heard on Friday, in the direction of Fort Monroe.

The *Herald* says the British Ministry has sent a Secretary to Montgomery, who carried information as to the course England would pursue towards the Confederate States. It is pretty certain that the Commissioners will not be received there officially.

The *Herald's* correspondent has high authority that Gov. Letcher notified Mr. Lincoln that no Virginia troops will be permitted to march against Washington. The purpose is to defend the soil of Virginia from aggression by the North. He further says he will not permit the Confederate troops to attack Washington.

Gov. Letcher issued a proclamation, saying that in consequence of troops coming to Richmond without notice, before their services were required, he prohibits more from doing so, but that they return home until needed.

It is said Jeff. Davis ordered the troops to start on the 28th from Montgomery to Lynchburgh, Va.

There is disappointment among the secessionists in consequences of the reinforcement of Fort Pickens.

It is reported that Gen. Harney was arrested at Richmond, while traveling. [The last Pony brought us news that he had been ordered to Washington.—Eds. Alta.]

A great fire had occurred at Leavenworth, Kansas, on the 27th. Total loss $50,000.

A Cairo dispatch of this morning says, that the steamer Westmoreland, from New Orleans, arrived last night, and reports having been fired upon at Napoleon, Ark.

At Helena, Ark., they seized the steamer Marr, a Cincinnati boat, last Friday, took 400 barrels of molasses, a large quantity of sugar, rosin, turpentine, etc., tied the boat up, planted cannon on the shore, and they say the boat shall not leave.

Five hundred additional troops arrived at Cairo yesterday.

Efforts are making at Washington to have C. M. Clay and N. P. Banks appointed Major-Generals in the army.

President Lincoln has issued a proclamation ordering a blockade of the ports of Virginia, North Carolina, and other Southern States.

The Branch Mint, at Charlottesville, N. C., was seized on the 23d, by order of Governor Ellis.

Excitement was caused in diplomatic circles in consequence of the President's proclamation declaring the blockade, as a blockade to be respected by foreign nations must not only be effected, but notice thereof (ninety days) should be given. This has not been done for fear that trouble may arise with the South American powers.

General Lee has ordered the release of Gen. Harney.

Virginia announces that she has rated herself with the Southern Confederacy.

Governor Letcher has issued a proclamation ordering the return of all vessels, and that they be restored to the owners, except the steamer J. E. Stone, of Yorktown. He discountenanced all seizures, except by legal authority.

## Dedication of Calvary Mission Sunday School.

The dedication and opening exercises of the Calvary Mission Sunday School, on Stockton near Geary street, were held last Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The building, which has just been erected, is situated on the City College Grounds, next the College building, and is used as a College Chapel. It consists of a fine large room, high ceiling, and everything attractive within. The dedication services opened by the singing of "Happy Greeting." There was then reading of Psalms, and prayer by the Rev. Dr. Burrows, of the College. Next, singing; and then the Rev. C. Russell Clark, who is to be the Superintendent of the Sabbath School, read the 53d Chapter of Isaiah, a history of the first school. This was followed by the reading of the Bible narration of Samuel, for the benefit of the children.

The Rev. Mr. Clarke then delivered an interesting address. He spoke of the celebrated city of Gloucester in England, its four mitred abbeys; its cathedral, famous for the great east window, and its claim to blessed memory in being the birthplace of George Whitefield, the most honored preacher since the days of St. Paul. But Gloucester had a greater claim to remembrance even than all its old reputation of peculiar sanctity, and its being the birthplace of Whitefield. It was the birthplace of the Sunday School, which had been blessed to the conversion of infinitely more souls than even the voice of a Whitefield, and an instrument which, by the blessing of God, should never cease in its usefulness while the world endures.

Mr. Clark's address was followed by a short address by the Rev. Dr. Scott, in which he spoke of the early Sabbath School labors in America of the Rev. Dr. Archibald Alexander, and of the early labors in Scotland of the Rev. Dr. Chalmers, both pioneers in the Sabbath School cause. The concluding prayer and benediction were pronounced by the Rev. Dr. Burrows.—*Times.*

## Hebrew Cemetery Consecration.

The Hebrew Cemetery "Giboth Olam," (Hills of Eternity,) was dedicated by the congregation Sherith Israel, Sunday, at 12 o'clock, pursuant to notice. This Cemetery, as may be well known to the reader, is situated in a beautiful valley among the hills, beyond the Mission, on the old San Jose road. It is surrounded by a fine brick wall (Lone Mountain is not,) and is finely laid out with gravel walks, shrubs, grass plats and flowering plants. There was a large assemblage present. The ceremonies consisted of an address from Dr. Cohn, the Rabbi, which was quite interesting and appropriate. After him, the President of the Hebrew Benevolent Society made a short address, and presented the keys of the Cemetery to Mr. Morris, the President of the Board of Supervisors of the burial ground. After this, Dr. Henry, pastor of the congregation, preached a sermon on the immortality of the soul and the resurrection of the dead. A few psalms of David were read in Hebrew, all the other services being in English, when the benediction was pronounced, and the ceremonies closed.

Professorships.—Dr. I. C. Lane has been elected to the chair of Physiology in the medical department of the University of the Pacific. Professor H. D. Hodgson has been added to the Faculty of the California College of Oakland.

Another Pioneer Gone.—Col Ruel C. Baker, one of the pioneers of Butte county, died at Tehama on the 28th of April, of dropsy, after a lingering illness. Col. Baker was a native of Ontario, N. Y., from whence he removed to Michigan, and from thence early in 1849 to Butte county, where he resided until late in 1855.

Big Bones.—The bones of a mastodon have been found, recently, in Tuolumne County. The most remarkable fact connected with these bones, says the *Times*, is that they are not petrified as are those found in this vicinity heretofore. They present the appearance of having laid on the surface of the ground for many years, and were buried at a comparatively recent period.

## MARRIED.

In this city, May 2d, by Rev. E. S. Lacy, J. R. Fitch to Miss Sarah Field of Lockport, N. Y.

March 25th, by the same, Geo. C. Potter to Miss Almena C. Cheever.

Also, Benjamin Ames to Mary Ellis, both of San Francisco.


GRAND FLORAL FESTIVAL
—AT—
PLATT'S MUSIC HALL,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF
THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
Commencing on Tuesday evening, 14th inst., and continuing four evenings.
Change of amusements each evening.
Season tickets, admitting a gentleman and ladies, $2. Single tickets, 50 cents. my9

BETTER THAN PRESTON & MERRILL'S
—AND—
AT LESS PRICES,
BOARDMAN'S
Challenge Yeast Powder,
FULLY GUARANTEED.
If not satisfactory, the money will be returned.
For sale by all Jobbers, and by
J. C. WINANS, 50 California street.
☞ Who will also act as Commission Agent for purchasing all kinds of Goods. my9

Hall's Sarsaparilla, Yellowdock and Iodide of Potash—is purely as represented, and made in strict accordance with pharmaceutical formula, and is strictly guaranteed free from spirits, mercury and arsenic, which cannot be said of any other known preparation of its kind. As a good and reliable tonic alterative, it is unequaled. It quickly removes from the system all morbid and impure matter—Mercury, Lead and Arsenic. For all chronic diseases, there is no other remedy extant that will, or does cure, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Old Sores, Salt Rheum, Gout, Lumbago, Pimples on the face or body, Neuralgia, Pain in the joints, Chronic Sore Eyes, Spring Fever, Indigestion, Liver Complaint, and diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood, Skin and Kidneys, as quick and sure, as Hall's Sarsaparilla, Yellowdock and Iodide of Potash.
For sale everywhere. For One Dollar; 6 Bottles sent by express to any address for Five Dollars.
The best Purifier of the Blood—Hall's Sarsaparilla.
R. HALL & CO., Sole Proprietors.
Nos. 321 and 323 Clay st., San Francisco.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. W. W. WARD
DEVOTES HIMSELF EXCLUSIVELY to diseases of the throat and air passages, among which are Laryngitis, Bronchitis, Croup, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Clergyman's Sore Throat, Loss of Voice, Ulcerated Sore Throat, etc., etc.
Office on Bush street, opposite Dr. Scott's church. ap21

BENJAMIN D. DEAN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR.
HAS TAKEN AN OFFICE NO. 621 Clay street, in Savings and Loan Society's Building, between Montgomery and Kearny, where his friends and the public may consult him professionally during all hours of the day or night. jan24-3m

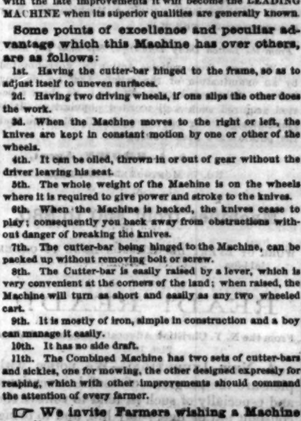
MRS. WINSLOW, an experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitate the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. See advertisement in another column. my10-1y

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HUCKS & LAMBERT'S
CELEBRATED PATENT
H. & L. AXLE-GREASE.
A CARD.
THE SUBSCRIBERS have the pleasure of announcing to their numerous patrons and friends that they have been honored by the committee of the Mechanics' Institute with a
First Premium
FOR THEIR
Unrivalled Axle-Grease!
Also that the San Francisco Bay Agricultural Society have awarded them their
FIRST CLASS PREMIUM
for the same. But however gratifying to the advertisers to have their
Home Manufacture
thus distinguished, it is with greater pride they state the fact that (notwithstanding the overwhelming importation of an article from the East, assuming their title,) the demand for the
New Popular H. & L. Axle-Grease
has more than doubled during the present season.
And whilst the manufacturers offer their grateful thanks to all those friends to
"CALIFORNIA PRODUCE,"
who have given them so large an encouragement, they beg to say that no pains will be spared in the future to sustain the wide-spread reputation which their material has acquired of being the best and CHEAPEST Lubricating medium for Carriage-wheels, etc., ever introduced in California. HUCKS & LAMBERT,
Inventors and Sole Manufacturers,
Natoma street, San Francisco.
☞ For sale every where. ap26-3m

The Vermont Mower
AND COMBINED
REAPER AND MOWER,
FOR THE HARVEST OF 1861.
The attention of Farmers is invited to the Celebrated Vermont Reaper and Mower, which is unsurpassed for SIMPLICITY, DURABILITY, convenience and thoroughness of work.
The high estimation in which this Machine is held by those farmers who have used it, justifies the expectation, that, with the late improvements it will become the LEADING MACHINE when its superior qualities are generally known.
Some points of excellence and peculiar advantage which this Machine has over others, are as follows:
1st. Having the cutter-bar hinged to the frame, so as to adjust itself to uneven surfaces.
2d. Having two driving wheels, if one slips the other does the work.
3d. When the Machine moves to the right or left, the knives are kept in constant motion by one or other of the wheels.
4th. It can be oiled, thrown in or out of gear without the driver leaving his seat.
5th. The whole weight of the Machine is on the wheels where it is required to give power and stroke to the knives.
6th. When the Machine is backed, the knives cease to play; consequently you back away from obstructions without danger of breaking the knives.
7th. The cutter-bar being hinged to the Machine, can be packed up without removing bolt or screw.
8th. The Cutter-bar is easily raised by a lever, which is very convenient at the corners of the land; when raised, the Machine will turn as short and easily as any two wheeled cart.
9th. It is mostly of iron, simple in construction and a boy can manage it easily.
10th. It has no side draft.
11th. The Combined Machine has two sets of cutter-bars and sickles, one for mowing, the other designed expressly for reaping, which with other improvements should command the attention of every farmer.
☞ We invite Farmers wishing a Machine to call and see before purchasing.
KNAPP, BURRELL & CO.
210, (Old No. 60) Washington St., near Front.
April 5th. SAN FRANCISCO.

UNION BOOK STORE.
ALLEN & SPI-ER
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
School, Law, Medical and Miscellaneous BOOKS & STATIONARY.
Sunday School Books from the American Sunday School Union, American Tract Society, and other Publishers.
New No. 549 (old No. 143) Clay Street, first below Montgomery,
SAN FRANCISCO.
J. E. ALLEN. E. P. SPI-ER. ap4




PHŒNIX WORKS.




JONATHAN KITTREDGE, PROPRIETOR.
MANUFACTURER OF WIRE FENCE of Every Description, Iron Vanes, Prison Cells, Railings, Gratings, Balconys, Bolts, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Blacksmith Work.
A large assortment of second-hand Desks and Shutters constantly on hand, and for sale at very low rates.
All orders promptly attended to.
No. 609 Sansome street, near Pacific.
ap111 SAN FRANCISCO.

AHEAD OF COMPETITION!
THE CANTON TEA COMPANY,
14 Montgomery street, (near Market)
WILL SELL, UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
8lbs. Best Crushed Sugar for $1.
9lbs. S. F. Yellow Refined Sugar for $1.
10lbs. New York Refined Sugar for $1.
10lbs. No. 1 China Sugar for $1.
10lbs. German Prunes for $1.
10lbs. Choice Oat Meal for $1.
10lbs. Pearl Barley for $1.
12lbs. South Carolina Rice for $1.
8lbs. Canary Seed for $1.
8lbs. Dried Currants for $1.
12lbs. Fresh Baked Soda Crackers for $1.
10lbs. Fresh Baked Boston Crackers for $1.
Orders from the Country promptly attended to.
No charge for packing boxes nor delivery to the Boats.
N. B. It is now universally acknowledged that the Canton Tea Store contains the largest and best selected Stock of China and Japan Teas.
Jan31 GEO. S. HASKELL & CO., Prop'rs.

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP.
COUGH, COLD, CONSUMPTION, SORE THROAT, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH, etc.
These are complaints peculiar to no place, climate, class, or condition of men. They are the common, every day complaints all over the world. If you would be free from them and their fatal consequences, use NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP. It is an article entirely free from all poisonous or deleterious drugs, soothing, healing and strengthening in its effect to an extent far beyond any other preparation of the kind ever offered to the public.
☞ Keep a bottle of it in the house, and when you feel that you have taken a slight cold, USE IT AT ONCE. Delays are proverbially dangerous, even in the ordinary business affairs of life, and when exercised in relation to health, produce the most fatal results. No wise man would delay for a single moment to extinguish the spark that threatened to consume his house or his goods. Is the body and its condition less valuable than one's goods and chattels?
Try the "Pulmonary Syrup," and I am sure of your most favorable testimony to add to that of those who have already done so. Sold by Druggists generally.
Price, $1 00 per bottle; two bottles forwarded by Express to any part of the State for $3 00.
Manufactured by
WM. NEWELL,
70 Merchant Street, San Francisco. mh28-1m

CAKES! CAKES!!
POUND, CITRON,
SPONGE, PLUM,
FRUIT, WINE,
JELLY, RAISIN AND CURRANT
CAKES!
ORNAMENTAL WORK IN EVERY STYLE.
AMBROSE'S
NEW, ELEGANT AND SPACIOUS
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S
RESTAURANT
AND
ICE CREAM SALOON,
EAST SIDE OF MONTGOMERY STREET,
BETWEEN BUSH AND SUTTER,
No expense has been spared in the arrangements, and it will be the pride of the proprietor to make the establishment a pleasant place of resort for all who favor him with their patronage. de13

QUINCY HALL.
THE LARGEST
CLOTHING EMPORIUM
....IN....
CALIFORNIA!
DAVIS & BOWERS
Have constantly employed, in New York, from two to three hundred hands, manufacturing CLOTHING expressly for QUINCY HALL, which enables them to offer to Customers
The Largest and Best Selected Stock
ever imported to this market. The extremely LOW PRICES at which they have always sold their Goods, has gained for them an enviable reputation throughout California and Oregon.

QUINCY HALL
147, 149 AND 151
WASHINGTON STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.
DAVIS & BOWERS,
Proprietors.
e29-3m

ESMERALDA, MONO,
—AND—
OTHER MINING DISTRICTS.
ATWILL & CO., OF VIRGINIA CITY, have established a Branch of their
"Mining and Real Estate Agency,"
at ESMERALDA, MONO, and every other Mining District on the eastern slope of the Sierra Mountains.
Deeds received for recording. Commissions, etc., attended to. ATWILL & CO.,
mh7 Virginia City, U. T.

Pacific Insurance Agency,
N. E. CORNER CLAY AND BATTERY STS.,
McLEAN & FOWLER,
FIRE, MARINE AND LIFE INSURANCE
AGENTS AND AVERAGE ADJUSTERS,
Offer Insurance in the following well known and responsible Companies:
FIRE.
Hartford Fire Insurance Co.....Hartford
Phœnix Insurance Co.....Hartford
Merchants' Insurance Co.....Hartford
Charter Oak Fire and Marine Insurance Co...Hartford
City Fire Insurance Co.....Hartford
Metropolitan Fire Insurance Co.....New York
Goodhue Fire Insurance Co.....New York
Girard Fire and Marine Insurance Co.....Philadelphia
Quaker City Insurance Co.....Philadelphia
Washington Insurance Co.....Philadelphia
Neptune Insurance Co.....Philadelphia
MARINE.
Quaker City Insurance Co.....Philadelphia
Washington Insurance Co.....Philadelphia
Neptune Insurance Co.....Philadelphia
All losses, Fire and Marine, in the above Company's paid here, as hereinafore, immediately upon adjustment.
ALSO, MARINE RISKS ON CARGO, FREIGHT AND TREASURE, IN
Columbian Insurance Co.....New York
Neptune Insurance Co.....New York
Amber Insurance Co.....New York
LIFE.
United States Life Insurance Co.....New York
McLEAN & FOWLER, Agents.
R. McLEAN, J. FOWLER.
mh28-3m

TO THE WOOL GROWERS OF CALIFORNIA.
THE UNDERSIGNED agent of the California Wool Growers' Association, is now prepared to receive and forward wools to the East on the most favorable terms
This Agency is wholly an instrument of the Wool Growers themselves, and will protect them from all speculative combinations by enabling them to obtain the full Eastern value of their wool.
Satisfactory advances will always be made at the rate of seven cents per lb.
Sales will be promptly given.
Storage and Agent of the California Wool Growers' Association.
JAMES R. FERRIS,
Room No. 1, 321 Front st., Sansome. ap26] San Francisco.

Pacific Mail S. S. Co.'s
STEAMSHIP
SONORA,
P. R. BABY,.....Commander,
Will Leave Folsom Street Wharf,
SATURDAY.....MAY 11th, 1861.
At 9 o'clock A. M., Punctually.
FOR PANAMA.
Passengers will be conveyed from Panama to Aspinwall by the Panama Railroad Company, and from Aspinwall to New York by the Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Co.
FORBES & BABCOCK, Agents,
Corner Sacramento and Leidesdorff streets.

T. W. STROBRIDGE,
J STREET, CORNER FIFTH,
SACRAMENTO.
Keeps a large and varied stock of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Adapted to the season, and at prices to INSURE SATISFACTION to all.
Also, Agent for
WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES.
Which above all others are suited to family use. Stitch alike on both sides; all improvements and warrant for sixty dollars and upwards. Exhibition and sales room corner Fifth and J, Sacramento.
mch13-tf T. W. STROBRIDGE.

J. D. ARTHUR & SON,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
OF ALL KINDS.
1861.
REAPERS AND COMBINED MACHINES.
We now offer for sale the celebrated
New York Reaper and New York Reaper and Mower,
Made expressly for California, by Warder & Child, at Springfield, Ohio.
We have sold the above make of Machines for the last five years, with increased sales every year. One hundred and seventy-six of these Reapers were sold last season, all of which gave the most perfect satisfaction, as being the most DURABLE, LIGHT RUNNING, and COMPLETE Reaper and Mower in use. Extra parts always on hand.
Also, KETCHUM'S MOWER. Improved for 1861 Said to be the best single Mower ever made.
Also, THE VERMONT MOWER AND REAPER. A light draft. Cuts five feet: suitable for small farms.
Also, HALL'S, PITTS' & RUSSELL'S THRESHERS; POWERS, Etc.
BRADLEY'S PATENT HORSE RAKES.
SPRING STEEL TEETH WHEEL HORSE RAKES.
REVOLVING HORSE RAKES (all sizes).
Hay and Barley Rakes, Barley Forks, Hay Forks, Scythes and Swaths (all kinds), Grain Cradles, Seed Sowers, Cultivators, Farm or Plantation Mills (for grinding feed—best in use), Brown's Burr Stone Mills, Hand Mills, Horse Carts, Wagons, Plows, Harrows, Nails, Hoes, Shovels, Grindstones (all sizes, in casks or single), Large Road Plows, Box Scrapers, etc., etc.
All of which are offered for sale at the lowest city prices.
JOHN D. ARTHUR & SON,
Cor. Washington and Davis streets,
mh21-3m San Francisco.

DR. BARLOW J. SMITH'S
BENSLEY
WATER CURE,
Corner Stockton and Pacific streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.
ENTERED APRIL 1, UPON ITS SECOND YEAR in San Francisco. As an enterprise, it far exceeded the anticipations of its physician and most sanguine friends, which has warranted Dr. Smith in fitting up two more Bath Rooms, one exclusively for gentlemen, the other for ladies, at an extensive outlay, with Baths in their combinations entirely original, not to be found elsewhere in this or the Atlantic States. The Institution has now four Bathing Rooms, which pleasantly accommodate all the healing departments of a first-class Hydropathic Establishment.
Our Cure and Home is located in one of the most
Healthy, Pleasant and Convenient
portions of the city.
The house contains thirty rooms, which are light, airy, and pleasant, and are at present, with boarders and patients, all occupied. But boarders will give way this coming summer, as they did last, to patients.
If the Invalids of California could but know the healthful advantages to be derived from a few weeks Board and Treatment in this Cure, we could not accommodate one in twenty who would seek admission.
Dr. Smith hesitates not to say that in the two and a half years that he has practiced in this State he has cured a greater number of "confirmed invalids," "bedridden" females, persons given up as incurable by other physicians, than any other practitioner in California.
Dr. Smith was the first graduate of the HYDROPATHIC COLLEGE to establish and conduct a Water Cure on the Pacific Coast, according to the theory and practice of its Professors, and if invalids or their friends desire to consult a more rational system than has been presented to them by the "Old School," they may be assured that Barlow J. Smith, M. D., is the best hydropathic authority in the State.
Consultations and Examinations free.
Circulars sent, free of postage.
We give five weeks' Board and Treatment for $100, or $25 per week, if the person remains a less time.
ap11-3m

SEA BEACH BOOKSTORE

C. BEACH,
DEALER IN
JUVENILE AND GIFT
BOOKS!
NO. 10 MONTGOMERY STREET,
(Nearly opposite the Mechanics' Pavilion,)
HERE MAY be found a complete assortment of CHILDREN'S BOOKS, adapted to all ages and capacities. The various works of the Presbyterian Board of Publication, including a large stock of HYMN BOOKS. Also, the publications of the American Sunday School Union. The Depository of the American Bible Society in the same room.
Family BIBLES and BIBLES of all Sizes and Descriptions, constantly on hand, and at New York cost, with expense of transportation added.
The Publications of the American Tract Society furnished at New York cost, with expense of transportation added.
Constantly on hand SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, CUTLERY, etc., etc., etc.
MAGAZINES, PERIODICALS, and NEW BOOKS, Received by every Steamer, and furnished at New York prices. de13

CAST STEEL BELLS,
FOR
FIRE ALARMS, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, COLLEGES, RANCHES, COURT HOUSES, STEAMBOATS, etc.
We have in store, and are constantly receiving these celebrated Bells. They are superior in tone, of greater durability, and MUCH CHEAPER than the Composition or Bronze.
Numerous testimonials, American and English, can be seen at our store.
CONROY & OVERMEYER,
Agents for the Manufacturers,
25, 27 and 29 Front street,
and 26 and 28 Fine street.
mh28-3m

COLE & BLAKE,
SURGEON DENTISTS
231 Clay street, opposite the Plaza,
SAN FRANCISCO.
E. B. Cole. mh9-3m C. E. Blake.

Great Medical Discovery!
SCOVILL'S
BLOOD & LIVER
SYRUP.
OR SARSAPARILLA AND STILLINGIA,
For the Cure of Scrofula, Syphilitic and Mercurial Diseases, Old Sores, Skin Diseases, and all other diseases which are caused by an
Impure State of the Blood!
THIS BLOOD AND LIVER SYRUP
☞ IS WARRANTED ☜
To Cure all Scrofulous and all other diseases that originate from the BLOOD OR LIVER.
Read the Statement of Mr. M. McWilliams.
Who is Elder in Rev. Horace Bushnell's Church, regarding the cure of his daughter, who was to all appearances crippled for life with the terrible disease, Scrofula:
CINCINNATI, Feb. 25, 1858.
Messrs. A. L. Scovill & Co.—
Dear Sirs: I feel it my duty to write, and let you know what your Blood and Liver Syrup has done for my daughter, and that by publishing it, others who suffer with the same disease may know of it, and by its use derive great benefit. My daughter has been sorely afflicted with Scrofula, attended with great pain, for more than two years. She had some five or six running Ulcers on one of her feet, one on her hip, and one on her back. At this time from the high recommendation of your Blood and Liver Syrup in curing such diseases, I was induced to try it. She commenced using it, and as the medicine acted on the blood, the sores commenced to heal. She is now gaining strength. I have only used three bottles of the medicine, and she is now quite well. Your Blood and Liver Syrup has done wonders in restoring her health.
With the greatest respect, I remain yours,
M. McWILLIAMS.
Statement of Rev. Horace Bushnell.
CITY MISSIONARY AND PASTOR OF PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
CINCINNATI, March 2, 1858.
Messrs. A. L. Scovill & Co.—
Dear Sirs: Mr. McWilliams, Esq., is an Elder in the Church in which I am Pastor. I am acquainted with the circumstances of the case of his daughter, and I have no hesitancy in saying that I consider the cure truly wonderful.
HORACE BUSHNELL.
☞ Cleanse your Blood with Scovill's Blood and Liver Syrup.
The recipe is given to all physicians—
That they may know what they are using.
The combination of Sarsaparilla with Stillingia
Is well known to all medical men as
The best compound to purify the blood ever used.
It cures Scrofula in all its worst forms.
All diseases of the skin it cures effectually.
Salt Rheum, Female Complaints, Tumors,
King's Evil, and all diseases arising from the impurity of the blood.
Physicians will tell you to let alone all proprietary or quack medicines, as they call them. Show them the formula of preparation, and they will approve of it. There are testimonials from physicians whose prejudices are overbalanced by their good sense of the excellent virtues of Scovills Blood and Liver Syrup, and who are using it for their private practice.
For Sale by Druggists everywhere and by T. A. WHITE, 130 Washington street, opposite the Market, San Francisco. mh6

DR. BAKER'S
PAIN PANACEA
FOR THE CURE OF PAIN.
Both externally and internally—the
GREATEST PAIN-CURING REMEDY!
Yet Discovered.
Pain cannot exist where this remedy is faithfully used.
GIVE IT A FAIR TRIAL!
FOR PAIN
In the Stomach, Back or Bowels, Burns, Bruises, Cuts, Swellings, Colic, Diarrhœa, and Rheumatism, Headache, Toothache and Earache.
IT CURES, ALMOST INSTANTANEOUSLY
CHRONIC DISEASES
SUCH AS
Dyspepsia, Weak Breast, Liver Complaint, General Debility, Fever and Ague, Canker or Sore Throat, Weak Eyes, Spine and Kidney Diseases, Old Sores, Coughs.
In the above mentioned diseases it only needs to be faithfully used

# THE FARM.

SATURDAY NIGHT.
A DOMESTIC REVERIE.

Saturday night! Alone I sit
In musing mood before the fire—
A pleasant book—the purpose fit—
What more could studious man desire?
A moment since, my merry girls
Went bounding forth in childish glee—
Those laughing eyes, those roguish curls—
Oh, they are worth the world to me!

They climbed and clamored for the kiss—
The good-night kiss that all must share,
The signet seal of household bliss,
Before the whispered, evening prayer—
(The "now I lay me down to sleep,")
So softly and so meekly said—
May angels guardian watches keep
Around my darlings' peaceful bed.

Life, with my pets, is sunny morn—
For them each day new glories glow—
For them new buds of bliss are born,
Blue skies, for them, arch all below;
They wake with gladness in their eyes—
They feel no care—they know no ill—
Each morning brings some sweet surprise,
Which dreams, at night, make sweeter still.

My prayers are with them while they sleep—
My prayers go with them when they wake—
They are the jewels which I keep
And cherish, for my Mary's sake;
Yes, doubly dear they seem to me,
Now, motherless in tender years,
And thoughts of their futurity
Bring sometimes smiles and sometimes tears.

Nor less beloved the form that stood,
In pensive silence, near my chair,
Just blushing into womanhood,
My eldest daughter, grave and fair;
Her wave of life with softest glide
Was sunlit, till one cloud of woe,
With spreading margin, far and wide,
O'ershadowed all that lay below.

And he—the boy that bears my name,
So full of pranks and mirthful lore—
I see so much to praise—to blame—
I know not which he needs the more:
His scorn of study, love of fun,
His reckless, roving, wayward will,
Leaves patience sometimes quite outdone,
And yet—I love the youngster still!

—*Methodist Protestant.*

## VETCHES OR TARES.

Vetches or tares have not been grown to any extent in this country. They are peculiarly valuable where the system of soiling is pursued, and as this has not been practiced here to any extent, little attention has been given to vetches. Now that this system of feeding is receiving favorable notice, and is advocated by some leading agriculturist, this plant will doubtless receive a fair trial here. Some years since the seed was imported by our seedsmen, but the lack of demand discouraged its importation, and we are not certain seed can be procured here, but any quantity can be obtained in Europe, cheap.

Vetches, or tares, as they are sometimes designated, are more extensively cultivated for green forage purposes than for the sake of the seed. Grown in succession and cut green, they afford a large supply of most valuable food, relished by every description of domestic animals. They are also occasionally consumed on the ground by sheep folded upon the crop, and when this system is practiced, a considerable larger number of sheep can be kept on an acre than on a similar extent of the richest pasture, whilst the land is enriched by their droppings, particularly when an allowance of cake is given to the folded sheep. A crop of vetches consumed in this manner, and having cake as an auxiliary food, puts the land into good condition to produce a crop of wheat, besides contributing a large quota towards the supply of the best market.—*Rural New Yorker.*

## PEA-NUTS.

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman*, writing from Scott's Hill, N. C., says: "The principal crop raised in this vicinity is the pea-nut, or ground peas as they are called. They promise to be very good, as the season has been very favorable for them. In my section of the country, there are one hundred thousand bushels raised. We consider them more profitable than cotton, where the land is suitable for their culture. They have been a source of great wealth to this section of country. The following is the mode of cultivation. The ground is well broken and then checked off two and a half feet each way. Two shelled peas in the hill. After they are up, they are cultivated by running a sweep sixteen or eighteen inches in width both ways, after which the ground is stirred well around the plant, and all the grass taken out. Very little dirt put around the plant, as nearly level culture is the best. This process of working must be continued every two weeks, until they meet and cover the ground, when the grass will cease to grow, which is about three months from the time of planting. They require very neat culture. The pea grows entirely in the ground. They blossom as the field pea, but they put out a stem from the bloom which penetrates the ground about three inches, when the pea forms on the end of it. They are dug with a plow made for the purpose, passing under the bunch, of sufficient depth to loosen the ground, when the bunch is drawn from the ground, and set up until they are thoroughly dry, when they are put in stacks and picked off at leisure. It is a difficult matter for an experienced person to know when they are ripe enough to dig; but when nearly all the leaves are shed, and the peas, on opening, nearly all present a reddish appearance, they will do for digging. Good land will produce from fifty to seventy-five bushels to the acre."

## On Soundness in Horses and the Purchase and Sale of Horses.

That horse is sound, in whom there is no disease, or any alteration of structure in any part, which impairs, or is like to impair his natural usefulness. That horse is unsound, that labors under disease, or that has some alteration of structure, that interferes, or is likely to interfere with his natural usefulness. (The term *natural usefulness*, must be borne in mind.) One horse may possess great speed, but no endurance; another may endure much, but can only go at a snail's pace. A horse may be a habitual stumbler, and be liable to break the neck of the rider; another may be of an irritable constitution and a washy make, and lose his appetite and scour, as often as he does a little extra labor. The term unsoundness cannot be applied to either of these. The buyer can discern, or ought to know, whether the form of the horse is likely to render him suitable for his purpose; and he should try him sufficiently to ascertain his natural strength, endurance and manner of going. Unsoundness, we repeat, has reference only to disease, or to that alteration of structure which is connected with, or will produce disease, or lessen the usefulness of the animals. These principles will be best illustrated by a brief consideration of the usual supposed causes of unsoundness.—*Ohio Farmer.*

ANTS are frequently troublesome pests in an apiary. To get rid of them, mix equal parts of potash and sugar, pulverising the whole in a mortar. Set the mixture, in shallow plates, in places which the ants frequent.

## SELECTED RECIPES.

GINGER COOKIES.—One cup molasses; half do. butter; half do. water; half teaspoonful saleratus; 1 do. ginger; flour sufficient to stiffen enough to roll out.

JELLY CAKE.—Three eggs; 1 cup sugar; half cup butter; 1 1-2 cups flour; half teaspoon saleratus; bake in thin loaves. Spread the jelly on when the cake is warm, and roll immediately.

GINGER CAKE.—Two-thirds cup molasses; one-third cup butter; 7 table-spoonfuls water; one teaspoon ginger; half teaspoonful salt; half do. saleratus; 1 1-2 cup flour; bake quick.

RICH PLAIN CAKE.—Beat a pound of butter to a cream and add a pound of brown sugar, rub in for ten minutes longer, then add eight eggs, two at a time, beating them as they are put in until the whole is very smooth, then stir in a pound and a quarter of flour, a little at a time, till it is well mixed. Season with a little nutmeg, add a pound of currants, together with citron and orange peel cut into pieces. Bake two hours.

ENGLISH PLUM PUDDING.—One pound of sultana raisins, one pound dried currants, one pound suet chopped fine, one pound flour, one pound bread crumbs, a little pounded spice, one ounce candied lemon peel, orange, and citron, one nutmeg grated, one-fourth pound sugar. Mix all together, rubbing it well with the hand; then add eight eggs well beaten, one-half pint new milk, and two wine glasses of brandy, stir it up well with a wooden spoon, be careful not to make it too wet, put it in a mold or cloth, and boil four hours; serve with wine sauce.

FIRST RATE CORN BREAD.—To one quart of thick sour milk, or of butter-milk, add one and a half teacups of molasses; three cups fine meal; three and a half cups of flour; one teaspoonful of salt, and two teaspoonfuls of soda. (Sweet milk may be used as well, by adding only one and a half teaspoonfuls of soda, and three of cream of tartar.) Stir well together; put in a basin, and steam *three* hours, then bake *one* hour. It is moist and delicious, and will keep good for several days. The steaming may be done in a regular steaming vessel, or in any kettle, by simply setting the basin upon a brick block, to support it above the boiling water—just as bread is steamed. The kettle will need to be covered, of course.

From the Mercantile Gazette and Times Current.

## THE NEW TARIFF.

This important Act of Congress, commonly called the "Morrill Tariff," has been issued in pamphlet form from the press of Messrs. Towne & Bacon of this city. In addition to the Act itself, the pamphlet contains an alphabetical tabular arrangement of the tariffs of 1861 and 1857, showing in opposite columns the duties under each, and thus to some extent revealing the great change which has been effected in our impost system. So complex, however, are some of the provisions of the new Act, that in many cases it is with no little difficulty that the amount of duty required by it is ascertained. We regard this as one of the most unsatisfactory features of the Act. High duties even are hardly worse than a complicated system which must inevitably give rise to vexatious disputes and litigation; but more especially do we object, when we find, upon investigation, that under cover of it, the actual duty upon many leading and important articles has been so enormously advanced as to be in effect prohibitory. Take as an example the duty on woolen cloths, 12c per lb and 25 per cent *ad valorem*. This covers a great variety of fabrics, most of them extensively in demand and forming together a large aggregate in the schedule of imports. The weight of these goods being an important element in the calculation of duties, must first be ascertained, and is found to be as various as the articles themselves; but the result discloses the astounding fact that the average percentage of duty on this class of merchandise has been nearly or quite doubled. Under the old Act it was 24 per cent *ad valorem*; under the new, it ranges from about 30 to 75 per cent. On an important class of heavy British cloths, such as Pilot cloths Moscows, and the like, the duty is 39 to 75 per cent. On Blankets it has been more than doubled. Many other articles might be mentioned, but these will suffice.

Another objection of the Act is the evident haste and carelessness with which it is drawn up. No sooner is it passed than a supplemental and revisory act is found necessary to correct some of its gross inconsistencies and errors. And after all, the work of correction was left unfinished. In repeated instances the same goods are subjected to two distinct and different rates of duty, thus opening the door again to litigation and trouble. Even the revisory act itself contains an inexcusable blunder. Such carelessness in legislation so vital to the public interests reflects no credit upon our national council.

Furthermore, the Act is intensely sectional. It was not enacted for the benefit of the American people—the masses of this great nation—but for the special advantage of certain favored localities. It is adapted to rob the consumer and corrupt the manufacturer. Upon California it bears with peculiar severity. We are not a manufacturing people, and the obstacles to our becoming so are great, and will not probably be surmounted for several years. Other branches of industry offer superior inducements and absorb the requisite capital and labor. Our supplies are furnished chiefly from domestic Atlantic ports, dutiable goods forming but about one-fifth of our aggregate imports, which may be estimated at $60,000,000 per annum. The advance in merchandize at the East, which under ordinary circumstances would inevitably follow the operation of the new tariff, would be felt here with aggravated force, and the cost to California of this ill-advised experiment would not be less than $5,000,000 per annum. Two things should be remembered in this connection—1st. That we pay for our imports with gold; and 2d. That the imports derived from Eastern markets, when taken on our own account, are sold to us at paper money prices. That California will suffer much from the new tariff at present, we are inclined to doubt; but no thanks to the Tariff. The unhappy political condition of the country will prevent it. Our brethren at the East are already engaged in civil war, and a stagnation of commercial interests must follow, when the hum of the spindle gives place to the clash of arms. The peace and prosperity prevailing on this side of the continent will attract multitudes to our shores, and the loss of markets nearer home will induce adventurers of merchandize in greater abundance to ours. We may therefore look for plentiful supplies of most articles and moderate prices.

As a revenue measure, we regard the new Tariff as likely to prove an entire failure. So large an increase of duties cannot fail to diminish imports. The varieties of merchandize most affected, and in many cases virtually prohibited by it, amount in the aggregate to more than $100,000,000. We clip the following, which is to our purpose on this point, from the U. S. *Economist*:

The following statement gives the value of the leading manufactures imported into the United States during the fiscal year 1856-7, with the comparative duties charged thereon:

| Manufactures of Wool— | | Duty Tariff of 1861. Per ct. | Tariff of 1857. Per ct. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Piece goods, including wool and cotton | $41,009,666 | 24 | 24@30 |
| Shawls, of Wool, etc | 2,946,431 | 24 | 24@30 |
| Blankets | 1,509,753 | 15 | 30@35 |
| Hosiery and fancy articles | 1,036,393 | 24 | 30@— |
| Worsted piece goods, including cotton and worsted | 11,362,899 | 19@24 | 24@30 |
| Carpetting, etc | 2,318,267 | 24 | 24@30 |
| Cotton—Piece goods | 21,441,899 | 19@24 | 24@30 |
| Do Hosery, etc | 4,316,256 | 15 | 20@— |
| Silks, piece goods | 22,141,000 | 24 | 19@25 |
| Linens | 3,923,426 | 15 | 24@30 |
| Kmproideries | 1,448,000 | 24 | 30@— |
| Iron, and manufactures of Iron | 16,000,000 | 24 | 24@30 |
| Steel | 2,000,000 | 12@15@24 | 25@30 |
| China, Porcelain, etc | 1,977,000 | 24 | 30@35@40 |
| Total | $157,970,631 | | |

A mere glance at the above table is sufficient to demonstrate the certainty of greatly diminished imports. The increased cost of goods will reduce the consumption. It is always so. Under the influence of the great commercial panic of 1857, the import trade of the following year fell off to the extent of more than $50,000,000. What may we expect of it under existing circumstances, burthened with prohibitory restrictions, and subject to all the depressing influences of fierce political strife, and it may be, of civil war. Grant, that domestic manufactures may be stimulated by a high protective Tariff, and the manufacturers themselves made rich by contributions thus levied upon the nation at large for their special behoof, what will the government gain by it? To the very extent in which domestic goods are made to supply the place of foreign, will the revenues of government be curtailed.

The new Tariff is a retrograde movement, and contrary to the spirit of the age. The old notions of high protective imposts have been exploded and abandoned by the most intelligent statesmen and political economists the world over. Even the despotic Governments of Europe are removing restrictions from commerce, and gradually yielding to their subjects the advantage of greater freedom of trade; while in England, the most thoroughly commercial nation upon the globe, the same policy was inaugurated long ago. It may not be amiss to glance briefly at the views entertained on the other side of the Atlantic in regard to our new policy; and in closing our remarks on this subject for the present, we commend to our readers the following extracts from the London *Times*, the great exponent of English opinions, and the Paris *Moniteur*, the organ of the Imperial Government. The *Times* says:

"As a measure, when the destinies of the great American Union are trembling in the balance, and the Republic is menaced with the worst catastrophe of its own, the Congress has passed a Tariff Bill, the principle which seems calculated at once to alienate foreign nations, to embitter domestic parties, and to provoke an inordinate inflation of the currency, unhappily existing between the two sections of the Confederacy. The bill called the Morrill Tariff bill is an act for the establishment of protective duties on a wider extravagant scale. * * * It should be passed it will almost prohibit all imports into the United States from England, France and Germany. * * * It has now become perfectly known that protection in these matters is only another word for swindle, and that when a State establishes a prohibitory tariff it is itself the sufferer from its own ordinances. If the backwoodsmen of America are to be deprived of good axes, and settlers of cheap clothing, the penalty will be paid by them. * * * It is rather an extraordinary reflection that what we have just been endeavoring to do at some cost as regards France, America should be proposing to undo as regards us. If friendship follows in the wake of trade, it must needs be exposed to decay when trade is prohibited. The two nations are at present not distinguished asunder kinsfolk, but our best customers, and whatever there has been difference between us we have always remembered with peculiar gratification that a commercial interest bound us intimately together. We should be very sorry to loose this bond. We do not suppose, indeed, but what we can be as good friends as before; but, unless the principles accepted on this subject are altogether changed, the connection between the two countries must be weakened, and the interchange of opinions, as well as commodities, be somewhat disturbed. That, in fact, is the most disagreeable aspect of the measure, and is very much to be regretted."

The Paris *Moniteur*, of February 28th, has the following:

"The Representatives of the Northern States, taking advantage of the absence of the Southern members, have been in great haste to vote a new Customs House Tariff. Now, these, the North, which is desirous of protecting its manufactures, is very faithful to ideas of liberty when it has to do with tariffs, and does not keep in view the interest of the South—a country essentially agricultural and very much in favor of free trade.

The tariff heretofore in force was very protective, since it imposed on foreign merchandise ad valorem duties varying from nineteen to thirty per cent. The new tariff increases all the taxes either directly or by combinations which substitute a specific for ad valorem duties. This retrograde reform has been very badly received in England, and will be no better liked in France.

## Circular Instructions to Collectors and other Officers of the Customs.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March 21st, 1861.*

As numerous inquiries have been made respecting the Tariff Act of 1861, it is deemed proper to state, for the information and government of officers of the customs and others concerned, the views entertained by this Department on several of its provisions.

All questions of liability to duty or exemption therefrom of merchandise imported under the provisions of the new tariff, and questions as to the rate of duty thereon, will be determined in accordance with the 8th section of the Tariff Act of 1857, which section will, in the opinion of the Department, still remain in force on and after the 1st proximo unrepealed and unmodified.

The clause in the Tariff Act of 1861, repealing such existing laws as are repugnant to its provisions, does not change or modify the warehouse or appraisement laws and regulations now in force, except in one particular, namely, that in cases where a bill of lading is presented, showing the day of actual shipment, certified to by a consular officer of the United States, such date—in lieu of the "period of exportation" prescribed by existing laws—shall be the date at which the foreign market value of the merchandise shall be estimated and ascertained by the appraisers in order to the assessment of ad valorem duties.

All merchandise actually on shipboard and bound to the United States on or before the 17th instant, whether arriving before or after the 1st day of April next, and all merchandise whensoever shipped which may be actually on board of vessels in port that have been regularly entered at the custom house on or before the 1st day of April aforesaid, may be entered for consumption or warehousing at the rates of duty now existing, or, if the rates of duty on the merchandise are lessened by the tariff of 1861, the entry thereof may, at the option of the importer or owner, be made at the lower rates.

In allowances on account of tare draft, &c., on goods subject to specific duty under the new tariff, officers of the customs will be governed by the provisions of the 56th and 57th sections of the General Collection Act of March 2d, 1799, which are again brought into operation.

S. P. CHASE,
*Secretary of the Treasury.*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IT WILL HEM, FELL, RUN, SEAM, STITCH, BIND AND QUILT.
The points of superiority peculiarly its own in this Machine may be briefly stated:
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FOURTH.—A patented device of great utility to learners has recently been applied, which prevents the possibility of the machine being run in the wrong direction, or the balance wheel wearing a lady's dress.
FIFTH.—Being made interchangeable in all its parts, any of them can readily be replaced in case of accident.
The evidence presented over the signatures of many of the most influential citizens of Philadelphia, (where the machine was first introduced,) who have
THE WILLCOX & GIBBS' MACHINE
in use in their families, which may be seen at the office of the Agent, to the effect that it fills in an eminent degree, all the requirements of a family Machine, and that the stitch made by it is unexceptionable, offers a satisfactory solution to the question whether a necessity exists for paying
SEVENTY-FIVE TO ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS
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READ! READ!!
From the N. Y. Christian Advocate and Journal, June 21st, 1860
A NEW INVENTION.—We notice with pleasure the progress of useful inventions, and especially of such as tend to relieve the constant toil of every-day life, and to bring comforts more and more within the reach of the masses. In this spirit we have spoken of sewing machines. We have endeavored to examine, and recommend in these columns, those which seemed to us best adapted for general use, and for becoming the docile and active family servant. We are pleased now to be able to say, from examination and careful tests, that a still further advance has been made, which lessens the price so as to bring a good article within reach of many who have as yet been unable to procure them; and in speaking of this machine, we must say that we have thought until now, if any one thing was settled about sewing machines, it was that a good one must work with two threads. The defects in all the single-thread machines hitherto tried, have been such as to preclude them from being considered useful; and we had become fully convinced that the only reliable invention of this kind for use, were one or other of the well-known two-thread machines, which have been heretofore spoken of in this paper; although they are from necessity more complicated and expensive than a machine using but one thread.
Our Patent Office reports show that no branch of mechanical skill has been more pursued by inventive genius of late years, than that of simplifying and cheapening sewing machines; which has resulted in producing a machine remarkable for its simplicity, which makes a good, strong seam, without liability to rip, even when cut in small pieces, by using only one thread, direct from the spool. It was not easy to convince us that one thread would produce a seam fit for general use, and of reliable strength; but experience has proved it to be so. This machine has been tested in the past two years, by private families and by manufacturers. After many experiments with other machines, this one has been adopted by the large hosiery manufacturers of Philadelphia, in whose work a peculiarly firm and elastic seam is required. In our own city, a prominent manufacturer of fine muslin and cambric goods, who, a year since, was a firm advocate of the shuttle machine, has now discarded them for one similar to and adopted this.
For family sewing, in all its varieties, the work of this simple machine is found perfectly strong and reliable; and the running is done on the right side, and to any width, and is neat and accurate beyond comparison. Felling also is readily performed by it, and we cannot see any requisite for family purposes which it cannot be made to meet as readily as any sewing machine in use. It is simple and easy to work, cannot be run in the wrong direction, nor is there the slightest difficulty in changing the needle; it is not liable to get out of order, and combines cheapness with its other merits.
While, therefore, we claim none of the well-deserved praises we have given to others, we must in justice express our confidence in the merits of the Willcox & Gibbs sewing machine. We consider that a great desideratum has been supplied by it, in getting beyond doubt that two threads are not, as was supposed, necessary to a good instrument; and we recommend all who desire to consult economy of time, labor, and money, to go and see for themselves, and give it a fair examination, without prejudice.

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Passengers by this Line are conveyed on the steamer "COMET" to New Port, which is 18 miles from Los Angeles. At New Port Six Horse Concord Coaches are always in readiness to convey them to Los Angeles.
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ROWLAND & WALKER keep constantly on hand a complete assortment of GROCERIES and PROVISIONS, which they sell wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times; quality guaranteed.
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Just received, a fine assortment of Instruments, which we offer at very low rates. Satisfaction guaranteed. Old Pianofortes taken in part payment.
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From C. A. PRINCE & CO.
New Music! New Music! Low Music!
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COFFINS, of all sizes and styles.
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Our Plain Photographs have never been equalled, and they are pronounced in the Eastern States to be superior to any taken there or in Europe.
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